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UNITY LACK EVIDENT IN LINE-UP OF ENEMY AS DUTCH CONFUSED

Roosevelt Statement on Set-Up of New Organs Prove Surprise to Holland

AUSTRALIANS SEEN GLUM

Uprisings in Punjab and Morocco Reported as British Rule Opposed

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Indicating confusion and lack of cooperation among allied leaders, the London correspondent of the Dutch colonial news agency, Anetas, reported here today that "some surprise has been caused among Dutch circles in London by this morning's publication from Washington regarding President Roosevelt's press conference statement concerning various organs to be set up for the allied conduct of the Pacific war."

Netherlands circles in the British capital "find it difficult to express any definite opinion as they have no clear picture in mind of the present state of affairs," the correspondent declared, adding "they also wonder whether perhaps there is not some confusion in terminology used in Washington dispatches."

The writer disclosed that the Dutch refugee government has no possession of official communications regarding President Roosevelt's announcement, it was said.

Australia Pessimistic

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 9.—Things look black for Australia and its allies in the Pacific, declared Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, speaking at the launching of an Australian destroyer, according to a report reaching here from Sydney today.

Mr. Ford stated that hopes for an early turn of events in the Pacific in Australia's favor were in vain and further setbacks must be expected in the near future, the report concluded.

Demonstrations Reported

Domei

SAIGON, February 8.—A huge mass demonstration against the British Government occurred recently at Lahore, chief city in Punjab, India, and the demonstration was quelled after 100 Indian leaders were arrested, according to an Australian radio report received here today.

The demonstration at first started as a peaceful parade protesting against a new sales tax imposed by the British Government as a wartime measure. However, it grew beyond its original proportions with rioters later coming into conflict with police authorities, added the radio report.

The Australian report, furthermore, revealed that a riot directed against British business houses also recently took place at Tangier's international zone in Morocco with both Arabs and Spaniards taking part in it. It is believed that about 25 men were killed in the riot, the radio report added.

Again Under Fire

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The general nervousness in England which had been temporarily allayed through the Cabinet changes, according to reports to Swedish newspapers, is again breaking out and Premier Churchill's critics are again reappearing.

Respectable newspapers like the Financial News declare that among political quarters the opinion is already gaining ground that everything will remain as it had been and that Lord Beaverbrook will neither get far-reaching authority nor a Ministry of his own but only a limited bureau with which he will have to settle such items as priorities, collection drives (for scrap, iron, rubber etc.) and the expansion of production. Also from other press comments it is becoming ever more evident that the critically-inclined political quarters do not expect any improvement in the production situation of England.

The comments available from industrial quarters on this point, also reflect the growing criticism against the appointment of the new Minister of Production which in this particular case is being dictated by the consideration that the dynamic Beaverbrook would hardly be content merely to influence employers as well as employes to speed up production by means of merely propagandistic means, but that above all will try to materialize his pet idea of establishing committees at which both employers as well as employes will be represented.

Industrial quarters are not definitely against such joint production committees. They fear, however, that Beaverbrook's efforts in this direction might lead to an accentuation of the social crisis since the all-powerful factory councils will be opposed to the formation of such a production committee and will boycott them the same as they did with all other attempts, undertaken in this direction.

Sharp Changes Coming

The News Chronicle writes in this connection that among employers' quarters the opinion is prevailing that

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Smashing Through Burma Defense

Onward to Rangoon, the Japanese troopers push their way over the military road left intact by the fleeing British. With continued successes being gained daily in this area, the fate of Burma's capital as well as the supply station for the Burma route, is rapidly nearing its doom. (Censored by War Ministry)

NEXT BUDGET READY FOR APPROVAL VOTE

Peers Committee Slated to Pass Measure at Session This Afternoon

The general budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year is scheduled to be approved by the budget committee of the House of Peers at its session to be opened this afternoon, as sub-committees have completed their examinations of respective items of the budget entrusted to their study at their morning sessions. Thus, the budget bills will be submitted to the plenary session of the House of Peers Tuesday morning. The House of Peers had no plenary session this morning.

The House of Representatives also held no plenary session today, but held meetings of the committees on accounts settlement, petition, rice control, arms manufacturing enterprises, pension, civil code, Bank of Japan law and Hypothec Bank law in the morning.

In the past three weeks, since the Diet was reopened on January 21, both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives have eagerly cooperated with the Government in examining Government bills submitted to the Diet as speedily as possible so that the Government might be enable to execute urgent policies and measures as soon as possible. At the present speed it is expected that by Friday, February 13, all the bills before the Diet will be approved by the two Houses and the session adjourned on February 14.

To the present 79th Diet, the Government submitted, in all, 84 law bills and 11 budget bills, but so far 23 bills have been approved.

In the House of Peers, various committees have already approved 50 bills of which 49 bills were sanctioned at the plenary session of the House, with only the bill on national welfare bank law being left yet to be approved. Of these 49 bills approved by the Upper House, 20 bills have passed the Diet, while 29 bills have been referred to the House of Representatives. There are now 34 bills still under study by the Upper House Committee. The four bills concerning war expenditures have already been approved by the Diet, and the general budget bills for the

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Training Initiated by Deceased Admiral Responsible for Navy's Brilliant Wins

The sea was running high on that night and it was pitch dark. The destroyers Warabi and Ashi were attacking the "enemy" at a speed of some 30 knots an hour, while the defending cruisers Jintsu and Naka too were running at full speed breaking through the dense natural smoke screen.

"This was not an actual battle but only a drill by the Japanese Navy, which was obliged to satisfy itself with the 5-5-3 ratio at the London Conference," declared Rear-Admiral Jiro Nango in an interview held on Sunday with the Yomiuri in memory of the late Admiral Kanji Kato, who died three years ago.

"It was in February 1927," he continued "that in pitch dark, the drill was carried out over the seas off Mihoseki and resulted in a disastrous collision between the cruiser Jintsu and the destroyer Warabi. The epoch-making drill over the seas in pitch dark was carried out by Admiral Kato, then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who at the London Conference had been forced to accept the unreasonable, 5-5-3 ratio.

"With this humiliating ratio, the Japanese Navy must fight against the enemy's navies sooner or later. But in order to win, quantitative inferiority had to be made up for by some means or other. Therefore, death-defying training was started by the Japanese Navy on a new week day system without Sunday. And this hard training was responsible for the glorious war achievements by our Navy in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The hard training that brought about these victories are attributable to Admiral Kanji Kato and the nation should not forget him.

"Admiral Kato's father too was a naval officer and after his death, he was brought up by his mother alone who encouraged him always by saying that he should never forget the fact that the British fleet bombarded outrageously the provinces of Satsuma and Nagato, which occurred prior to the Meiji Restoration period."

CLAIM QUEEN ELIZABETH TORPEDOED BY ITALIANS

30,600-Ton Battleship Hit at Alexandria During Raid—Valiant Also Damaged

Domei

MILAN, February 8.—British war prisoners have unanimously stated that the British battleship, Queen Elizabeth, 30,600 tons, has been put out of action by a torpedo hit, when Italian mosquito boats raided the harbor of Alexandria, it was reported here today.

The battleship, Valiant, 30,600 tons was also hit during the attack and was seen listing heavily, the report stated.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The American 8,403 ton tanker, China Arrow, has sunk off the Atlantic coast, it was announced by the Navy Department in Washington according to a radio report intercepted here today.

The entire crew of 37 was rescued and landed in a port on the Atlantic coast. The tanker belonged to the Socony Vacuum Oil Company in New York.

JAPANESE MUST REALIZE THEIR TASK IN EAST ASIA

Marquis Tokugawa to Aid in Cultural Aspects of Co-Prosperity Sphere

"The Japanese nation must realize the mission imposed upon it for the development of civilization and culture in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, who has been newly charged with a special mission by the Army in the Japanese-occupied regions, in an interview with the Asahi Saturday.

"I have a lot of things to do in the region to which I am assigned. First of all, we must secure various research institutes established by the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and other countries, so that we may utilize fully their laboratories and literature for the sake of the Asiatic races.

"The study of relics scattered on the islands of Java, Bali and other southern regions, too, must be commenced by us in close contact with the institutions concerned in Japan. The introduction of rare tropical animals to this country through zoological gardens is also an important task imposed upon us.

"Above all things, it is vitally important for us to realize the importance of the mission imposed on the Japanese nation to enlighten southern region races culturally. For that purpose we must conduct systematic study of local customs, races and languages there. And I want to serve as a guide for the study."

Referring to his son, Yoshitomo Tokugawa, serving as a volunteer interpreter for the Imperial Forces in the region to which he is going, the Marquis stated:

"I am taking Hideo Sumikawa, now working with the Industry Association, as my assistant in the new post. My son has his own job to do and he should devote himself to it. So I will not work with him together there."

Neutrality With Dignity

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, declared in a broadcast last night that Portugal has maintained its neutrality in the present war "with dignity," while paying high tribute to General Antonio Oscar de Tragoso Carmona, re-elected President of Portugal.

Sultan and Sultana of Johore Now Living In Batu Pahat, Grateful to Nippon Forces

The Sultan and Sultana of Johore, accompanied by nine servants, have left the State capital, Johore Bharu, and are at present living in their detached palace in Batu Pahat under the protection of the Japanese Army, reports the Asahi.

During the escape from Johore Bharu, the Sultan's first and third sons, Tunku Makodha Ismail and Tunku Amat, were separated from the Sultan's party, but managed to arrive at Kluang, where their uncle, Captain Matt, took them under his protection. On February 7, the princes fearing for the safety of their father traveled to Batu Pahat hoping to find him there.

An Asahi correspondent in Kluang on hearing that the princes were going to Batu Pahat promptly obtained permission to accompany them in their car.

"We sped smoothly along the asphalt road and after two hours, we arrived at the outskirts of Batu Pahat," said the correspondent.

"The Sultan's detached palace was a pretty, double-winged building on the top of a grassy hillock. The car glided through the gates and came to a stop under the front porch, where the Sultan, accompanied by two servants, was waiting for his sons.

Reunion With Sons

"Father and sons greeted one another with silent handclasps. For some time not a word was spoken, and tears glistened in their eyes.

"I was introduced to the Sultan, who invited me into the parlor. What a magnificent room! And what a splendid-looking Sultan! Although he is 68 years old and his hair is silver, he is tall and erect with a splendid physique."

The Sultan said to the correspondent, "Johore Bharu was subjected to frequent bombing but I knew the Japanese Air Force would not harm my palace, and so I had no anxiety about my personal safety at all.

Ungrateful Englishmen

"On January 30, the British retreated from the capital without saying anything to me. Only the British adviser and his wife came to see me, but did not tell me that they were leaving Johore. They left me with the enigmatic remark, 'I hope you will be

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NAZIS SEEN BESTING SOVIET IN AIR CLASH OVER EASTERN FRONT

239 Moscow Planes Claimed by Germans in One Week of Furious War

120 ATTACKS REPULSED

Italian Forces Active on Cyrenaica Area—Malta Stronghold Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, February 8.—Numerous counter-attacks marked the heavy defensive fighting, which has been continuing in the eastern front, while during the seven day period from January 31 to February 6, the Luftwaffe inflicted a total loss of 239 planes on the Soviets, shooting down 117 in air engagements, 18 planes by anti-aircraft fire and destroying the remainder on the ground, the High Command announced here today.

In the same period, 13 German planes were lost on the eastern front, the communique said.

Meanwhile, in the northwest, the German 269th Infantry Division has been standing up particularly well in launching determined counter-attacks against superior numbers of the enemy, repulsing 120 attacks by strong enemy forces.

In North Africa, it was said patrol activity on both sides occupies the main fighting.

In the Heligoland area, the report adds that Bight fighters shot down five planes out of a British bomber formation yesterday without suffering any losses.

Active on Cyrenaica Front

Domei

ROME, February 8.—Italian troop formations carried out active scouting patrol work yesterday in the Tobruk, Bardia and Marsa Matruh areas, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, German warplane units attacked British motor vehicle columns and troop concentrations, the communique stated.

Meantime, Axis formations carried out day and night attacks on Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean, it was said.

A British submarine and cruiser were known to have been hit during the attacks and three enemy planes were said to have been shot down.

Nazis Seize 1,220 Vehicles

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 9.—The British in their hurried retreat from Benghazi and Derna left behind some 1,220 vehicles of every description, it was officially announced in Berlin.

They constitute nearly the entire outfit of one whole British division. The fact that the British had to leave behind such a large number of vehicles plainly shows the great hurry with which the British forces retreated.

It is pointed out that the rapidity of the German-Italian advance under the leadership of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Army in North Africa, who was responsible for the gigantic marching achievement of the German and Italian troops completely surprised the British High Command.

The vanguard of the advancing main body of the Axis forces on some days covered between 100 and 150 kilometers and at the same time were fighting almost incessantly with the British rear guards. Hand in hand with the vanguards were the supply and communication lines of the Axis armies, which succeeded in keeping pace with the rapidity of the advance. It is added that infantry formations of the Axis forces in the course of January succeeded in bringing down 50 British planes of different types.

German Tanks Superior

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The latest fighting in Libya might lead to a revolutionary change in the British conduct of war as well as in British armament production, stated the correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in North Africa, had been able to force the British to retreat despite British supremacy in the air, which fact had called forth quite a sensation in London. It had become clear that the Germans owed their successes in Poland, Norway, France and Greece to the combination of air supremacy and the panzer weapon, and it had been believed that the superiority in the air had been the decisive factor.

In Libya, however, it had happened for the first time that the one side had the superiority in the air while the other side was superior in the panzer weapon, while experience had proved that he who had the best panzer weapon remained victorious.

This recognition, the correspondent stated, had caused considerable concern in British competent quarters and it would take some time to make the British tank weapon superior to that of the German.

It was frankly admitted in London that the German tank No. 4, which Colonel-General Rommel had at his disposal was superior to the Ritchie

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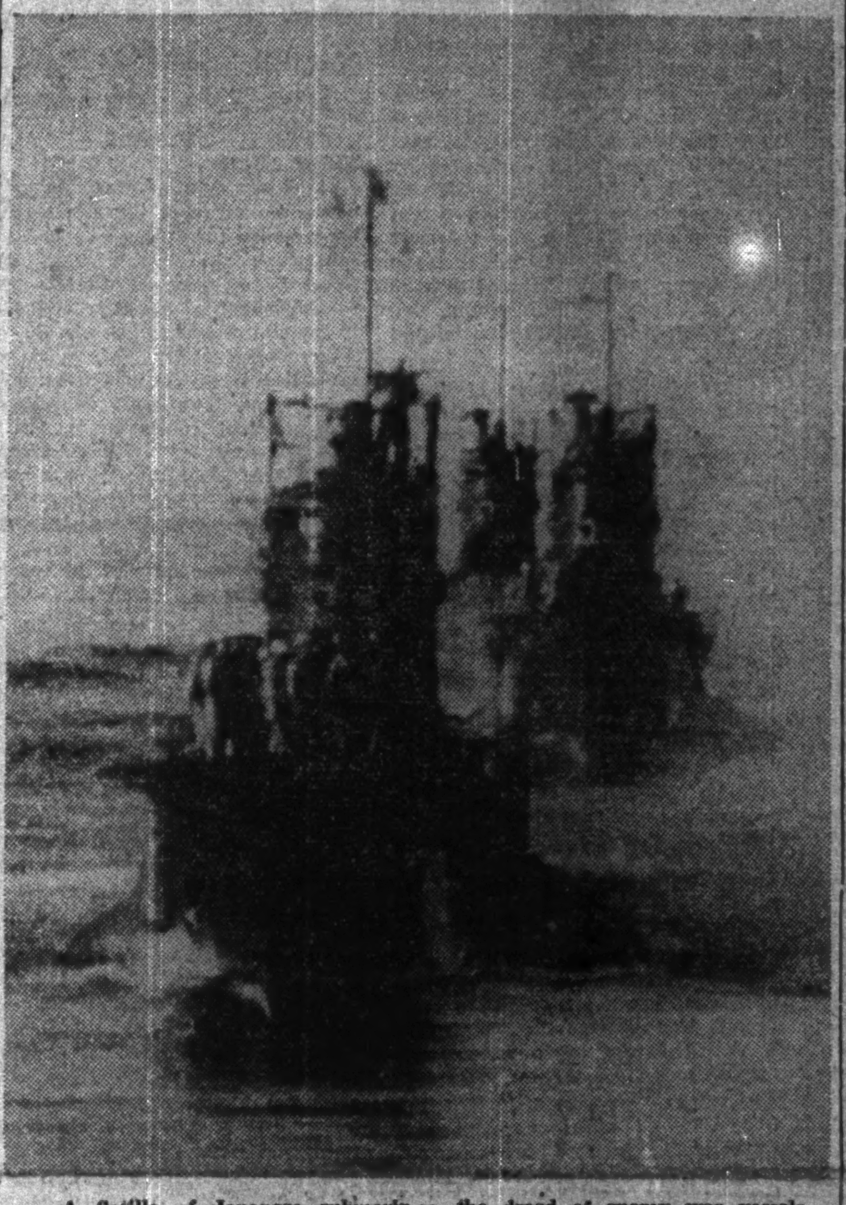
BOMBER UNITS SWEEP OVER MARTABAN AREA IN DESTRUCTIVE RAIDS

Sea Terrors of Pacific



A flotilla of Japanese submarines, the dread of enemy war vessels and merchant shipping alike, sets forth on its mission of destruction. (By permission of Navy Ministry. No. 571)

NO ALLEVIATION SLATED FOR ECONOMIC CONTROL

Commerce Minister Kishi Warns Nation Against Holding Rosy-Hued Hopes

Warning the people that the war has just started, Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, in a radio address last night, told the people that the Government will not for the time being alleviate economic control.

Mr. Kishi stressed that there is need for even further strengthening the nation's wartime structure. He cautioned the people against being led into the false belief that materials from the Japanese occupied territories in the south Pacific will suffice to meet all Japan's economic problems. He admitted however, that their resources will materially aid the construction of the Asiatic sphere.

Moreover, even after the war is ended, there will not be immediate revival of Japanese economy to the prewar state, Mr. Kishi said, adding, the people should be prepared to meet greater difficulties before the Greater East Asia War is concluded.

Cripps Gives Warning

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—Sir Stafford Cripps, who recently returned from Moscow, has declared that the most critical stage of the entire war for the allies will come this spring when the German spring offensive begins.

SPOKESMAN SIDE-STEPS NEWS ON WAR SITUATION

Foreign Scribes Disappointed At Nothing Sensational Bared by Hori

The international situation seems to have reached a deadlock, judging from the way the discussion at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents held on Monday skirted the main issues and touched only on trivial matters.

"I have no information to give today," said Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, as he took his seat.

"It is reported that the Japanese companies in the north of Saghalien are encountering difficulties in their work," said one foreign correspondent. "Can you tell us what sort of difficulties these are?"

"I am not informed about the matter," replied the spokesman. "Probably the companies are having labor difficulties, which, though they may not be trivial to the companies concerned, have nothing to do with politics. There is nothing political about their difficulties."

The correspondent wanted to know if the landing of the Japanese Forces in Singapore, when it takes place, would be announced through the usual channels. In reply, Mr. Hori stated the announcement will be made by the Imperial Army Headquarters.

Singapore, Filled With Refugee Hordes, Suffering From Lack of Water and Food

With some 1,000,000 refugees fleeing into the small island of Singapore, the besieged city is now facing a critical shortage of foodstuffs and water, confessed an Indian detective of the British Secret Service who was arrested recently by the Japanese in the jungle region of Johore Bharu, reports the Yomiuri.

Soon before the blasting of the causeway on January 30, this Indian spy fled from the fortified island into Johore Bharu, where his wife and children live and was instantly arrested.

In fluent Japanese, he confessed how he spied on Japanese residents in Singapore and described the fortified island of Singapore, where refugees are struggling for foodstuffs and a means of escape.

In the course of cross-examination, he said, "First of all, a secret service detective must learn the Japanese language through Japanese national school readers. With the knowledge of the Japanese language thus acquired, we were sent to the Japanese town to spy on the Japanese residents and I daily sent information about Japanese activities to my office. On December 8, when the war broke out, a large-scale round-up was carried out on the Japanese residents. On that occasion 3,000 Japanese were arrested on our information.

"Both Japanese men and women did not show the least confusion when arrested. Men were to sent to the penitentiary on the outskirts of the city and women to a certain island. But I cannot say exactly what has become of them.

"In Singapore, everyone has had his freedom of movement restricted lately, particularly so in the neighborhood of the fortifications. The shortage of foodstuffs is a serious problem and fresh water is rationed only twice a day. The shortage is becoming more acute because of the refugees flocking onto the small island from all parts of the Malay Peninsula. These refugees numbering 1,000,000 want to flee to Sumatra. But the British authorities cannot dispatch refugee ships as the vessels fall easy prey to Japanese submarines infesting the seas.

"My wife and nine children are living in Johore Bharu so I fled from Singapore, but I was arrested by the Japanese before I could reach home."

War Facilities Smashed In Furious Attack on Burma City

SURABAYA AGAIN HIT

Domei

JAPANESE UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 8.—Formations of Japanese Army bombers this afternoon air raided Martaban, near Moulmein causing heavy damage to war objectives, including military godowns. The warplanes, also attacked and sunk two vessels moored at the Martaban pier.

Meanwhile, another group of Japanese planes heavily bombed and destroyed an enemy train at a point north of Martaban. All Army bombers, after their successful raids, returned to their bases.

Early this morning, Japanese Army bombers again attacked Rangoon airfield, inflicting heavy losses to hangars and destroyed two enemy planes on the ground by setting them on fire.

Surabaya Again Raided

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The British Broadcasting Corporation, quoting a Netherlands East Indies communique, announced today that Japanese bombers have carried out a fourth raid on Surabaya and inflicted heavy damage on naval establishments there.

Twenty-five persons were reported to have been killed and 60 wounded as a result of the raid.

The communique further revealed that Japanese planes also raided Mybtok, on the northeastern tip of the neighboring island of Banka, and caused several fires to break out.

Other Japanese units, it was said, attacked Palembang, in eastern Sumatra and destroyed several grounded enemy planes.

According to the British Broadcasting Corporation report, Batavia also revealed Japanese raids on a certain base in New Guinea.

Attack New Guinea

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 8.—Japanese planes have attacked Samarai, on the eastern tip of New Guinea, according to an Australian radio report intercepted here today.

The radio report also disclosed Japanese air activity over the Solomon Islands.

Meantime, Port Darwin had its fourth air-raid alarm this afternoon, lasting 90 minutes, it was said. No Japanese planes appeared although Australian planes took to the air, the radio announcement said.

Burma Route Lost

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, February 7.—The Burma route is now facing absolute destruction with the speedy advance of Japanese Forces into Burma as the British-Chungking troops massed at the Thai-Burma frontier to defend the route and restrain Japan's operation in Malaya have proved futile. Furthermore, with the steady advance of Japanese Forces, the enemy have been obliged to retreat. On January 31, they lost Moulmein, and the Salween river that was regarded as a natural barrier protecting Rangoon has already been crossed at several points by Japanese units. Rangoon itself is now in serious danger.

A newspaper here predicted today that the destruction of the Burma route would be a fatal blow to the British-American-Chungking combination. The article is in substance as follows:

"With the rapid progress of the Japanese operation in Burma, Rangoon, the starting point of the Burma route is

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PLENTITUDE OF SUGAR SEEN FOR EAST ASIA

America Facing Dearth of Sweets—Germany Also Well-Supplied, Says Expert

With the first shipment of sugar from the southern occupied regions arriving here a few days ago, Tokyo people are much pleased with the extra sugar ration which was distributed among them as the sweetest part of the war trophies of the Imperial Forces. It is only natural in this connection that many of the citizens wish to know the real sugar situation in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Setsuo Nakase, executive director of the Nippon League of Sugar Manufacturers, in his interview with the press Sunday, gave his account of the sugar production situation in the world, roughly as follows:

"Before the current war Japan, Java, the Philippines and India and other Asian countries annually had a combined total production of about 9,000,000 kilotons against their consumption of some 7,500,000 kilotons. In Europe, the entire production was about the same as in Asia, with its consumption nearly reaching 10,000,000 kilotons. The American countries, with their production amounting to 7,500,000 kilotons, used to consume 7,800,000 kilotons. These pre-war figures will instantly show that Asia annually had an over-production of 1,500,000 kilotons, while Europe and America respectively consumed 2,000,000 and 200,000 kilotons in excess of their production.

"However, as exchange of goods was comparatively free before the war, this uneven distribution of sugar production in the world did not bring any tangible inconvenience to the consumers of each country. It was usual for Asia to ship out 700,000 kilotons of Hawaiian sugar to Europe, 800,000 kilotons from the Philippines to America and 500,000 kilotons from Australia to Europe.

"The world's sugar situation, thus balanced so far, was suddenly disrupted with the outbreak of the current warfare all over the world. England, for example, first parted with Hawaiian sugar on the commencement of the present European hostilities, and then had to suffer further on the start of the War of Greater East Asia, which prohibited the country from obtaining any sugar from Asia. Naturally, Britain is reported to be experiencing an unprecedented sugar shortage.

Sufficient in Germany

"Germany, on the other hand, is not having any remarkagle shortage of sugar. This country, now having under its control such sugar-producing regions as White Russia and the Ukraine, is said be rather plentifully supplied.

"The United States, now greatly hampered in obtaining sugar from the Philippines, is gradually feeling its shortage. Although, it reported that the situation is not yet so keen as in Britain, the country will certainly lack about 800,000 kilotons of sugar annually in a few years to come. It is reported in this connection that the United States citizens have recently been told officially that they will have no cause of fearing the approaching acute shortage of sugar as its consumption in the country will be fully met with by imports from the South American countries. This report, if true, may be better interpreted as another instance of American bragging. It is evident that the country will have a most keen sugar dearth.

As far as the situation in Asia is concerned, a balance in supply is assured. The question confronting Asiatic countries, therefore, does not lie in its prospective shortage but in how to dispose of or restrict the over-production of sugar. The Tokyo people now reported to be much pleased with the extra ration of sugar will enjoy many more similar occasions, I expect."

Allies Face Shortage

The supply of sugar and gasoline is running down in the United States, says the Yomiuri in an article on February 7, basing its statement on a telephone conversation on February 6 with its special correspondent in Buenos Aires. The talk on the long-distance phone-call follows:

Yomiuri: What is the situation in the United States and England today?

Correspondent: America is hit hardest by the lack of labor. Even that supercilious Frank Knox says, "With the present labor power in America, it is impossible to produce all the vital materials of war within the next year or two." The American Government has begun to register all the available women labor-power in the country. England began this registration of women labor last year. The English are more patriotic than the Americans. I doubt if the American women, who do not know what patriotism is, will submit tamely to all the wishes of the American Government. All the automobile factories in the United States have been converted into armaments factories. There is no difference between Sundays and week-days, between day and night. Work is carried on continuously for 24 hours every day. The Firestone Company, which became famous through the manufacture of tires, has received a $20 million order from the Government to build anti-aircraft guns.

The next great difficulty confronting the American Government is the establishment of an efficient transportation system between the east and west coasts. The activities of Japanese submarines have caused a violent reduction in the number of American coastal steamers in the Pacific. Moreover, more than half the remaining cargo steamers have been requisitioned by the Government for military use. The Panama Canal was closed to all non-military ships. It thus became necessary to transport oil and timber, hitherto conveyed by cargo boats from the west to the east coast, by overland routes.

Oil Also Lacking

Sixteen steamship companies had been employed in this transport of oil and timber, but the Government's decision has led to the bankruptcy of these companies. Trucks cannot be utilized fully because of a lack of gasoline and tires. Thus the world's greatest producer of oil is suffering from the lack of sufficient means of transport and dearth in gasoline. Those who used to travel by car have turned to railways and the railway companies are making tremendous profits.

America has begun to economize its use of electricity. All clocks have been turned one hour ahead, and nationally popular sports like baseball and boxing are to be abolished because of their consumption of too much electricity.

Yomiuri: How is America reacting to the complete stoppage of imports of rubber and tin from the Malay Archipelago?

Correspondent: The Government has ordered the withdrawal of five-cent nickels throughout the country. The ordinary five-cent nickel is a mixture of copper and alloy. The Government is minting new coins made of silver and copper and thus hopes to save 430 tons each of tin, copper and nickel. Even the one-cent copper coins containing but one per cent of tin are also scheduled to be withdrawn.

With regard to rubber, Britain seems to be suffering more than America. It is reported that America recently received a request from England that American stocks of rubber should be shared between the two. The restriction on the use of rubber in America has given rise to the new industry of renewal of old tires. It is estimated that over a million tons of old tires will be retread before the year is out.

America has now to depend solely on Cuba for its sugar, the imports from Java and Manila having ceased. This has led to a panic among the candy-eating American public, and there is incessant argument over the ration of sugar each person should receive. It is more or less settled that each person should receive 40 pounds of sugar per year.

In Boston one of the department stores put out the following notice on its show-windows: to persons buying upwards of $2 of goods—two pounds of extra sugar will be added to his or her ration.

This led to such a rush that the authorities had to interfere.

Gas to Be Rationed

Gasoline will be sold on the ticket system from April 1. Prices are rising. It is reported that the professional baseball association, to attract baseball fans who might be prevented from attending matches through lack of fuel for their automobiles, advertised their matches as being contests between "All Star" teams, and offered to contribute a portion of the profits to the Defense Fund.

Yomiuri: What about conditions in England?

Correspondent: The censorship of news is so stringent that it is difficult for an outsider to obtain a correct view of the actual state of affairs in England. London, the home of dead governments is like a European settlement. The British military authorities are trying to utilize refugees for building up a system of defense. Some days ago they carried out a very interesting test. Two policeman from the Home Office disguised as Polish air officers, were ordered to speak loudly in German as they strolled through the streets. They wandered round the streets, asking the way to this or that place from all the passers-by they met. To those who showed them the way they uttered profuse thanks in German. The Londoners paid not the slightest heed to these apparently German officers from some parachute corps, and more than two hours passed before one man phoned up Scotland Yard and reported that he had seen two Germans in the streets of London.

In view of this attitude on the part of the Londoners the military authorities are wondering how they are to meet the coming spring offensive that Germany may launch.

A few days ago an American cruiser entered a certain port in South America, and held an at-home party on board. The guests consisted of Britishers and South Americans. The problem arose as to what language should be used at the party. "English, of course," said the Britishers. "Oh yeah," said the American commander, "we're going to talk American. No more English. . . ."

Next Budget Ready For Approval Vote

(Continued From Page 1)

next fiscal year are expected to be approved by the House Tuesday.

In the House of Representatives, its committees completed the examination of 58 bills which had already been passed by at the plenary session of the House. Of these, three were approved by the Diet and 55 bills are now being studied by the House of Peers. The committees of the Lower House are now studying 26 bills. The 11 bills concerning the budget for the next fiscal year have already been approved by the Lower House.

Besides these Government bills, the House of Representatives will vote during the present week on a resolution for the establishment of the educational system of Greater East Asia submitted by the Federation for Educational Progress, a resolution for the relief of small manufacturers and traders submitted by members from urban districts, and a resolution for expressing appreciation to ships' crews and news men submitted jointly by all groups in the House.

Thus, the Diet is likely to be adjourned on February 14, but when new developments in Greater East Asia arise, the plenary session of both Houses will be called for making reports on war results.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, February 9

ASAHI—Adjustment of Japanese-Thai Currency

NICHI NICHI—Establishment of Greater East Asia Educational System

YOMIURI—Goal of New Asiatic Education

HOCHI—New Agriculture Policy

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Adjustment of Japanese-Thai Currency

ASAHI

The Thai Government on February 1 announced the return to the gold standard system, doing away with the exchange link with the pound sterling. As it is known, Thailand, in 1932, departed from the gold standard system to link its currency with the sterling. With the declaration of war on December 15 against the United States and Britain as a turning point, when it overthrew British economic domination in that country, the Thai Government decided to reconstruct its national economy and reorganize its currency and financial system. Although the country returned to the gold standard system, since the amount of gold contained in the baht, which is equivalent to 0.32639 grammes of fine gold, has been decided according to the market quotation in London and New York, the new currency system in force in Thailand will bring about no epochal reform in reality.

We believe the Thai Government, by doing this, avoided a sudden change in economic circles. Although the value of one baht has been decided by the new exchange law, since paper notes in circulation in the country are not convertible to gold and, moreover, the reserve funds for the baht in London have been confiscated by the British Government, we believe the return to the gold standard system will unlikely stabilize the currency in Thailand. In view of this fact, the Thai Government is believed to have been preparing for the second step for the economic stabilization in that country.

Concerning the future of international settlement in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, at the recent conference of bankers, Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan made the following statement: "Forming a broad economic sphere including the southern regions, Japan, as the leader, must plan and dispose of various economic and financial questions in this sphere. In coping with such a situation, the reform of the system of the Bank of Japan has become necessary as the Bank must function in the future as the central financial organ of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this connection, at the Lower House committee meeting in charge of the bill revising the Bank of Japan Law, the authorities stated, firstly, to make Tokyo the market for international settlement of the Greater East Asia financial sphere, making the yen the medium for exchange settlement with various occupied areas in the South, the Bank of Japan is to become the central organ for them.

The Thai Government, in its future financial and currency policies, is expected to collaborate with this country for the establishment of the Greater East Asia financial sphere. In this connection Premier Luang Pibul, in a press interview on February 3, declared: "as to concrete points for the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we must fully consult with the Japanese Government. The role to be played by Thailand depends much on the Japanese attitude."

At any rate, the national economy of Thailand has undergone a thorough reform with the War of Greater East Asia as a turning point. The urgent question to be settled by Thailand at present is the lowering of the quotation of baht against the yen in order to equalize its international balance. In view of the fact the value of yen has made a marked advance, it is illogical for the baht to remain at its former value. To cope with the new situation created as the result of the War of Greater East Asia, the Thai Government is planning to establish a central bank for the smooth execution of its wartime economy. It is sincerely hoped that the reorganization of currency and financial system in Thailand will be carried out along with the course for the establishment of the Greater East Asia financial sphere.

Establishment of Greater East Asia Educational System

NICHI NICHI

There are a number of points on which we agree in the resolution to be submitted by the Lower House concerning the establishment of a Greater East Asia educational system. Establishment of harmony and unity in the educational systems in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the main feature of the resolution, which we believe, is a most fundamental and practical consideration for the actual management of the co-prosperity sphere. What attracts our attention most is the unification of our educational system throughout Japan Proper and overseas territories and the unified appointment of teachers by the Education Ministry.

As the training occupies an important position in the acquisition of knowledge in our education today, it is quite necessary to reexamine the existing educational system. Firstly, teachers, particularly even those above the secondary schools, must possess basic knowledge and ability to train students as well as being proficient in special academic subjects. Secondly, the educational system must be reorganized into such a training system as to enable the Education Minister to exercise unified control throughout the country. As is the organization of the Army and Navy, schools must be unified under one control.

Although the unification of educational administration is quite necessary for the establishment of the Greater East Asia educational system, special consideration must always be given to the fundamentals of education itself.

Goal of New Asiatic Education

YOMIURI

The House of Representatives, at a joint proposal of various parties, has decided to submit a resolution concerning the establishment of a Greater East Asiatic educational system, with the principle of which the Government is said to have manifested full agreement.

For the successful accomplishment of the epochal task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, numbers of years, sacrifices and painstaking efforts of the people must be concentrated. It also must be succeeded by the younger generation in order to achieve this great undertaking of the century. After accomplishing the liberation and reconstruction of East Asia and expelling Anglo-American influences, we, as the leader of the East Asiatic peoples, must establish a new living sphere for the coexistence and common prosperity of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and, furthermore, with the cooperation of the peoples in this sphere, must forge ahead for the realization of a new world order. From this standpoint, education has an important mission to fulfil for the construction of Greater East Asia.

There are two sides to the new East Asiatic education. One is the education for reform of the Japanese people themselves, while the other is that for the guidance of peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The goal of the former is the fostering of fine quality of the people worthy as the leaders of the world and the creation of a new Japanese culture worthy of replacing the American and European culture in East Asia, which is simultaneously superior enough internationally. Although the European and American nations suppressed the Asiatic peoples and kept them in an uneducated and uncivilized condition in order to exploit them ruthlessly, our East Asiatic education proposes to free them from Anglo-American ideological aggression and give them an opportunity to display their own ability and enjoy the benefits of civilization.

As a pre-requisite for the establishment of the new East Asiatic educational system, we must reexamine the existing educational system in this country. Not only in the elementary, secondary and collegiate system but throughout various educational organs of offices, factories and farm villages as well as in social and women's educational facilities, a new plan must be formulated to meet the military, political and industrial requirements of the nation. Not only to extricate ourselves from the liberalistic educational idea based on the imitation of Anglo-American civilization, an educational system suitable to the new situation created following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia must be formulated as soon as possible.

New Agriculture Policy

HOCHI

General understanding on the importance of agricultural questions in wartime has been deepened as a result of discussions at the current Imperial Diet session, which we believe is a matter for congratulation. Agriculture, needless to say, is the pivot for the successful execution of war as a source of food supply and soldiers. Moreover, the Japanese Empire has been established with agriculture as its basis.

Through the current Imperial Diet session, the basic mission of our agriculture has been confirmed and stressed and such principles as the maintenance of 40 per cent of the total national population in agrarian districts as a minimum, realization of self-sufficiency system of rice in Japan Proper as well as in overseas territories, the sending of immigrants to Manchoukuo according to the prefixed policy and others have been firmly established. Although such basic principles alone will never solve various agrarian questions facing the nation at present, it will at least give a key to a wholesale solution of pending questions in the near future.

As the agriculture in this country is based on a number of petty farms, unless they are united under a powerful economic organization, it is quite difficult for the Government to carry out its new agricultural policy. In this sense, the unification and strengthening of various agrarian bodies can be said an urgent question. The Government, however, postponed the presentation of a bill concerning the unification of agrarian bodies on the ground that it was not directly connected with the war. In view of the urgency of the question, the Government must present the bill at the earliest possible chance, if possible at an extraordinary Diet session to be held after the general election.

Brilliant War Result

MIYAKO

We are greatly moved by the announcement made on February 8 by the Imperial Headquarters regarding the brilliant war results of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces. In hearing the announcement we cannot but be impressed. In only two months since declaration of war upon Britain and the United States, the main forces of the British and the United States navies were virtually destroyed and Hongkong and Manila fell into Japanese hands. Now the Japanese Forces are dominating the Malay Peninsula and Burma as well as the Dutch East Indies and Australia.

It is a matter for congratulation that such brilliant war results were brought about in a short time. The Imperial Headquarters announced to the effect that the Imperial Army Forces which reached the opposite side of Singapore after dominating the Malay Peninsula are now making full preparations for the next operations. The next operations in question as an epoch-making action in the Greater East Asia War will attract world attention and will answer our expectations.

Up to February 6, the number of enemy planes shot down or destroyed reached 914 and that of vessels sunk or damaged is estimated at 92 in addition to 22,300 war prisoners and 7,700 war dead left on the battlefields.

In the battles off Hawaii, Malaya and Java the Imperial Navy destroyed the main forces of the British, the United States and Dutch fleets and reduced enemy's bases dotting the Pacific one after another, thus smashing the so-called ABCD encirclement camp against Japan. In the battles, 29 submarines and 52 vessels were sunk, thus smashing the enemy's plan to resort to guerrilla warfare.

Nazis Seen Besting Soviet in Air Clash Over Eastern Front

(Continued From Page 1)

tank. The German tank had a bigger gun caliber, could shoot over a greater distance and had better armor plating. Fortunately, Colonel-General Rommel did not have a very large number of these tanks at his disposal although this might be remedied later and was rather a disquieting factor regarding future operations.

These heavy tanks could not be crippled by the planes which the British had at their disposal in Libya but merely by a direct bomb hit that was usually way off its mark. For this reason, the British air force was concentrating its efforts on the German supply columns and had already set fire to several tank conveyors.

However, this method might hinder Colonel-General Rommel's advance to some extent but it could not stop it altogether. The lesson to be learned from this newly gained experience was that Britain must construct better tanks. There were also other ways of how to fight even these heavy tank units by specially constructed aircraft with anti-tank shells.

The Soviet Russians were said to possess such aircraft, which had proved very effective and it was now the main task of the British armament industry to develop such a type. Such flying anti-tank batteries are described as the best defense against a superior panzer weapon anti for this purpose, the four centimeter Bofors cannon is being described in Britain as particularly suited.

Bomber Units Sweep Over Martaban Area In Destructive Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

in danger. The route is already hardly suitable for practical use, but while Rangoon is safe, Britain, the United States and Chungking are placing some hope on the road. But when Rangoon falls, the Burma route will be entirely closed. Even when it falls, however, Britain and the United States will try to belittle the value of the Burma road by declaring that a route via India and Tibet can be easily opened. But the Indian route is not yet one-third constructed, and it is not known in how many years the route will become usable. The fact that Chiang Kai-shek is appealing to and threatening the United States and Great Britain for obtaining war necessities immediately, and that Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in East Asia, has suddenly ordered the defense of Rangoon at any cost, urging its importance, prove plainly how Rangoon is facing danger."

Consolation Loan

Well-informed circles here attached little importance to President Roosevelt's recent statement to the press in which he expressed confidence that the $500,000,000 loan to Chungking would be effective in bolstering Chinese morale and facilitating their acquisition of war materials, reports Domei.

These circles described the speedy passage of the loan bill by Congress as "mere consolation" to Chiang Kai-shek.

As the transportation of American war supplies to Chungking is impossible with the Japanese navy in command of the Pacific and the Burma Road already closed by Japanese Forces, it was also said that the loan was nothing more than an American gesture to encourage Chinese resistance against Japan.

Ship Now Captainless

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 8.—For the want of a captain, the Struma, a Bulgarian vessel of Panama registry has been lying in port here for the past two months with 720 Jewish passengers from Rumania, it was reported today. While the vessel was undergoing repairs, Panama declared war against Bulgaria and the captain immediately resigned his post, it was said.

Unity Lack Evident In Line-Up of Enemy As Dutch Confused

(Continued From Page 1)

extraordinary changes are in the making. The paper expresses the belief that the factory councils will assume even greater influence in the near future.

While the domestic and foreign political difficulties of the Churchill Cabinet are steadily increasing, public attention is ever more closely focussed on Sir Stafford Cripps, who is today in England the most mentioned political leader and whose opinion, moreover, according to the News Chronicle, is enjoying highest reputation on factory councils. It is still not certain whether Sir Stafford Cripps will sit on the side of the Government in the House of Commons or whether he will join the opposition. His political future will largely depend on which of these two political roads he will travel and many well-informed circles believe that the latter will be the case unless Premier Churchill will succeed in rendering this dangerous opponent harmless at the last minute. This could perhaps be achieved by sending Sir Stafford to India and rumors have it that this may well be the case.

This will, however, only materialize if he gets the assurance from Mr. Churchill that radical changes will be made as regards Britain's policy toward India under the direction of Cripps—a course which, after the declaration of Lord Devonshire to the effect that Britain's policy toward India will be unchanged, seems to be hardly probable. With regard to such a trip, Cripps stated that he would not object to it because he would not do anything that might add to the already great difficulties faced by the British Government.

Relative Values

Asked about his future plans, Cripps declared that he did not want to oppose the present policy of the Government directly but that he certainly would cast his vote if he had something to say. An indication as to his opinion about the present policy can be obtained from the Tribune of which paper he is publisher, stating that England was too indifferent to the gigantic sacrifices which the Soviets are making at the present and that the Government apparently is not aware of the necessity on behalf of England to make equal sacrifices.

In the meantime, in preparation for his impending political career, Sir Stafford has sold his country estate and has liquidated his lawyer's practice which gave him an income of at least 25,000 pounds a year. Asked by correspondents why he wanted to exchange his lucrative income for the meager pay of an M.P. Cripps replied that the whole matter was a problem of relative values.

Taking all this together, it appears as if there are considerable differences of opinion existing between Cripps and Churchill which are still increasing, and that these differences will soon be fought out openly. In this, Cripps can count on the support of the radical quarters which are becoming ever more influential.

Johore Sultan Grateful To Japanese Troopers

(Continued From Page 1)

all right.' After all that I have done for those Englishmen, they leave me without a word! Ungrateful creatures!

"After the capture of Batu Pahat by the Japanese, all my anxieties disappeared. On February 5, I received a guarantee of personal safety from the Japanese Army and taking with me a few servants and two cars, I came here.

"I was worried about my sons and their families, who left the capital a little earlier than I, but, praise be to Allah, we have met again! My second son crossed over to Singapore without my permission and I am worried about his fate."

The blonde-headed Sultana stood close by, and as the Sultan ended his speech, she came forward and offered the correspondent a Capstan cigarette.

To Cooperate With Japanese

"I am very glad to see the kindness and generosity with which the Japanese Forces treat my people," said the Sultan as he interrupted us. "It is with a willing heart that I cooperate with the Japanese, although I am too old for active work. Fortunately, my sons are young and strong and they will do their best for the reconstruction of a new Johore."

As the correspondent bade him farewell, the Sultan said, "Well, we hope to see you at the State Palace next time."

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TALK WITH MOSCOW FOR FISHERIES PACT NOW BEING SPURRED

Will Also Negotiate for Signing Of Commercial Treaty, Togo Tells Peers

OIL OPERATIONS RESUMED

Army, Navy Officials Explain Disbursement of Public War Donations

The Government is doing its utmost to bring to an early settlement the negotiations with the Soviet Union for the conclusion of a provisionary fishery agreement, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told the budget committee of the House of Peers on Saturday afternoon.

His statement was in answer to a question posed by Katsuji Debuchi, of the Dowakai, former Ambassador to the United States.

He said he was sure of consummating the agreement in time for the coming fishing season.

The Minister's answer was in substance as follows:

"The Government plans to take measures to confirm officially the Soviet-Japanese commercial treaty to which the two Governments affixed provisional signatures last June.

"The Government will take up proceedings with Moscow for the official signing of the commercial accord," the Foreign Minister said.

"Negotiations for the fishery pact with Soviet Russia, which were broken off by the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, were resumed last December and efforts are being directed, he said, toward obtaining at least a provisional agreement for the time being.

"Japanese petroleum enterprises in north Saghalien, which operations were suspended several months ago, are now being resumed although there are still many obstacles in the way of normal oil production there by Japanese industrialists."

Huge Donations Received

Donations totaling more than ¥350,000,000 have been received by the Imperial Army and Navy from the outbreak of the China Affair to January 31, this year, Army and Navy authorities revealed on Saturday before the budget committee of the House of Representatives.

Intendant Major-General Yasumasa Kurihashi, head of the Army intendance corps, said the Army has received ¥142,579,000 for national defense purposes, ¥65,147,000 for consolation of bereaved soldiers' families, ¥8,263,000 for promotion of cultural and technical research activities.

Paymaster Vice-Admiral Daisuke Takei, head of the Navy accounts and supply office, said the Navy has received ¥82,380,000 for defense purposes, ¥38,420,000 for consolation of bereaved soldiers' families, ¥6,970,000 for promotion of cultural and technical research activities.

Defense donations have made it possible for the Army to acquire 599 airplanes, 197 tanks and armored cars, 348 anti-aircraft guns, 194 interceptor planes 900 heavy machine-guns, 221 light machine-guns, 13,953 helmets, 254 wireless apparatuses, 28 searchlights and other important items.

The Navy has acquired 541 airplanes and 3,333 pieces or other items, including tanks and machine-guns.

Peers Study Budget

The budget committee of the House of Peers began detailed study of the 1942-43 general budget, running to ¥8,700,000,000, in sub-committees on Sunday.

These bodies expect to finish their work in the course of today.

On Tuesday, according to the present plan, the various groups of the House will determine their attitude toward the budget.

Passage of the measure in the House on February 12 is freely predicted.

A large number of bills introduced by the Government into the current session have passed both Houses.

The leaders of both Houses have satisfied themselves that Diet action will be completed by February 12 on most of the more than 80 bills with which the current session was presented.

It is their hope to wind up the business of the current Diet on February 13 at the latest and adjourn the session on the following day, depending on the pace with which the Peers will consider the tax increase plan which they are studying in committee at the moment.

'Thought' Problem Up

In the budget committee of the Peers on Saturday the question of thought control was raised by Gaku Matsumoto, of the Kenkyukai.

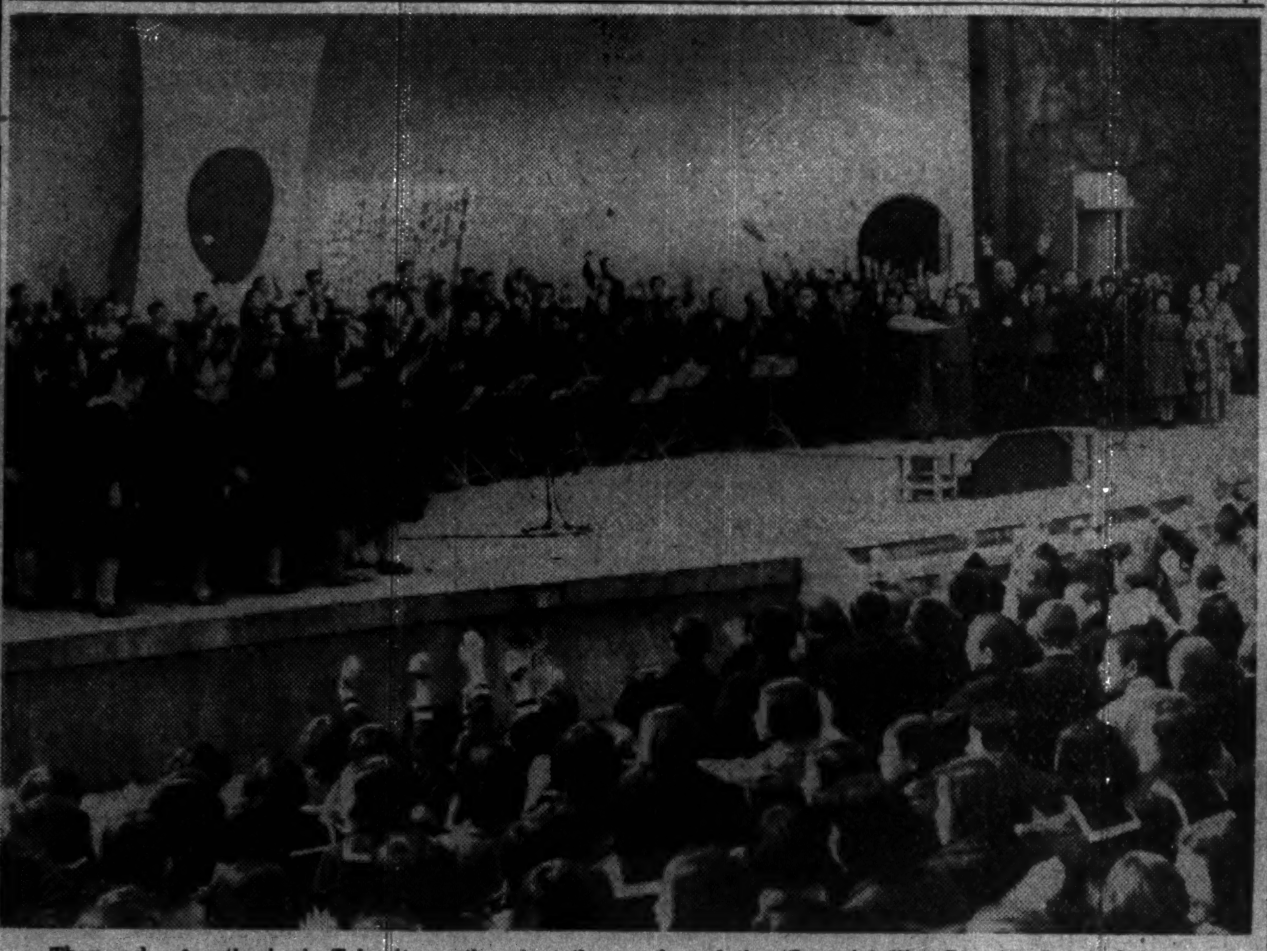
He mentioned the magnitude of the task of seeing that the people are kept aloof from subversive ideas and thoughts, and he wanted clarification on whether the Government is confident of purifying the nation from all types of "dangerous" thought.

He was answered by Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura.

The Minister spoke of the need of curbing all ideas which will be harmful to the effort of bringing the War

(Continued on Page 2)

Rescript Day Greeted With Song



Thousands of enthusiastic Tokyoites gathered at the new music stand in Hibiya Park on Sunday to give voice to their jubilation and home-front support in hearty song. The feature of the meeting was the singing of the "Imperial War Rescript Song" dedicated to that unforgettable day, two months before, when Japan finally took up arms to drive out Anglo-Saxon domination from this part of the world.

U-BOATS SEND DOWN SIX MORE U.S. SHIPS

55 Vessels Totaling 500,000 Tons Already Sunk by Nazis Off East U.S.

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—German submarines operating off the eastern coast of North America have sunk six enemy merchant vessels totaling 38,000 tons, the High Command revealed today.

In this connection, authoritative quarters commenting on the latest U-boat successes pointed out that an aggregate of 55 ships totaling 500,000 tons has already been sunk off the eastern coast of the United States.

The High Command also announced that bombers of the Luftwaffe operating over the waters around Britain yesterday sank two merchant vessels of altogether 10,000 tons and heavily damaged five other large freighters. Meanwhile, it also declared that a German submarine sunk a British destroyer in the Atlantic, west of England.

The High Command further reported that during the fighting on the Russo-German front during the past two weeks, 80 tanks, more than 500 guns, 1,000 machine-guns and more than 400 motor trucks and 850 sleds were captured or destroyed in one sector alone, in addition to the Soviet loss of 18,000 men killed.

As regards air combats, the High Command revealed that 34 Soviet planes were shot down in air engagements or destroyed on the ground without a single German loss.

Reporting on the fighting in North Africa, the High Command declared that Ain el Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk, was captured yesterday.

Jalo Oasis Recaptured

Domei

ROME, February 7.—Pushing forward in pursuit of retreating British forces in Libya, North Africa, Italian advance detachments yesterday reached Ain el Gazala and recaptured the Jalo Oasis in the Libyan desert, the High Command announced today.

Moreover, Italian and German aircraft yesterday attacked British mechanized units and brought down one British plane in an air combat over Libya.

Other Axis aircraft were said to have raided the island of Malta, blast-

(Continued on Page 2)

Kimmel and Short, Hawaii Ex-Chiefs, Asking Retirement

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—It was reported from Washington today that the United States Navy Department has announced that Admiral Husband Kimmel, former commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, and Lieutenant-General Walter Short, former commander of the Hawaiian Department, have asked that they be retired. It is recalled that the special inquiry committee for the Pearl Harbor disaster, headed by Associate Justice Owen Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, found both Admiral Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Short guilty of dereliction in line of duty.

NEW CABINET MEMBERS IN EGYPT TAKE OFFICES

Premier Nahas Pasha Heads New Government—Three Ministries Merged

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—The new Egyptian Government headed by Premier Mustapha En Nahas Pasha, was sworn into office last night, the German News Agency reported from Ankara today.

The new Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior, Mustapha En Nahas Pasha.

Minister of Finance, Muharram Obeid.

Minister of Agriculture, Abdul Salam.

Minister of Wafds, Ali Hussein Pasha.

Minister of Communications, Mohammed Sabri Abdul Alan.

Minister of National Defense, Asman Muharran.

Minister of Culture, Kamel Sidki.

Three ministries have been dropped out and have been merged with other ministries. The Ministry of Social Affairs has been merged with the Ministry for Hygiene, the Ministry of Passive Defense has been merged with the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Food has been merged with the Ministry of Finance.

Sultan of Pontianak Offers Commander Royal Seat During Palace Tete-a-Tete

"People in Pontianak, Dutch Borneo, salute their Sultan by prostrating themselves on the ground while their ruler passes, clad in golden-colored clothes," reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent who recently entered the city of Pontianak following the Imperial troops.

"Immediately after the occupation of Pontianak, the Sultan invited the commander of the Japanese troops, with whom I was allowed to visit the Sultan's palace. The palace is located on the bank of Pontianak River just opposite the city of Pontianak.

"We were surprised to see the Sultan himself greet us at the pier erected specially for the palace, as we crossed the river on board a launch. The Sultan was clad in a golden-colored coat and black and white skirt and wore a sword set with such precious jewels such as diamonds, rubies and sapphires. Beside him waited a majordomo with a golden-colored parasol to be held over the guest, the commander of the Japanese troops.

"We were told that in Pontianak, the people salute the Sultan by prostrating themselves when he passes. As we proceeded to the palace, we actually witnessed the natives greet us by kneeling down on the ground.

"We learned that the present Sultan had come from Arabia and has six sons and 10 daughters. Those daughters are prohibited to marry the relatives of the Sultan and consequently his kinsmen total over 500. They all live in houses near the palace.

"As we entered the palace, we saw a Rising Sun flag floating high against the blue sky. Proceeding into the main hall of the palace, we saw two gorgeous seats of the Sultan and Sultana. The commander sat on a chair in the center and the Sultan beside him. The servants were so polite in behavior that they crawled on the floor as they served us tea. We were all surprised to see such strange customs being observed in this far off island."

JAPAN'S UPPER HAND IN PACIFIC WAR SEEN

Allies Unable to Launch Major Offensive in Area Before May—If Ever

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—Once the Japanese have occupied the huge semi-circle formed by Burma, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies Archipelago, authoritative United States circles feel that the Pacific war will end in a draw, according to the Washington correspondent of the Argentine daily La Prensa.

These circles believe that allied forces in the Pacific will be unable to carry out any major offensives before May at the earliest or at least pending the arrival of "huge reinforcements" promised by General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in the southwestern Pacific.

However, this date may be postponed indefinitely, these observers state, if the Japanese obtain more advantages in the meantime, the La Prensa correspondent reports.

Moreover, the Japanese attack over an 8,000-kilometer area complicates the task for the allies, these observers pointed out, adding the Japanese had opened so many dangerous points on a far-flung front that the allies could not concentrate on any one point for adequate defense.

Japanese superiority in the air and on the seas as well as their shorter supply lines enables them to send superior forces to any point, they declared.

The loss of Burma will be a deadly blow to Chungking as it would tremendously weaken the allied position, it was added.

While the occupation of Borneo and Java would give the Japanese absolute control of the southwestern Pacific, their offensive power would be enormously enhanced if the Japanese took Singapore, these quarters said.

U.S. Writer Concerned

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Mark Sullivan, prominent United States newspaper columnist, reflecting increasing concern over continued Japanese successes in the southwestern Pacific, today wrote: "Whether Japan can succeed will be determined in the next few weeks or months," it was reported here from New York.

"To prevent Japan from succeeding justifies every display of haste on our part," the writer added.

"The difference between resisting Japan now and attacking after it becomes entrenched is enormous," Mr. Sullivan admitted, adding, "To oust entrenched Japan would require years of utmost effort by the United States and other Allied countries."

Case of 'Sour Grapes'

Unwilling to admit that the United States Pacific fleet was annihilated by the Japanese Naval Air Force on the morning of December 8, the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, former Chief of Naval Operations of the United States, in an article

(Continued on Page 2)

Nishihara Appointed

Domei

MANILA, February 7.—Eijiro Nishihara, a secretary of the Home Office of the Japanese Government who is attached to the military administrative office of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, was appointed counselor of the Welfare Department of the Philippine Provisional Government, yesterday.

WAR RESCRIPT DATE IS AGAIN OBSERVED BY JUBILANT NATION

More Enthusiasm Noted as Citizens Reaffirm Determination for Future

SINGAPORE FALL EXPECTED

Leaders Speak on Profundity Of Occasion Over Radio—Songfest Is Held

Sunday was the second Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

It was two months ago, on Sunday, that the historic and unforgettable Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire was granted.

The nation observed the second Imperial Rescript Observance Day enthusiastically—more enthusiastically than that for the first time on January 8.

It remembered the series of victories which had been scored by the Imperial Forces in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, victories as substantial if not more spectacular than the successes which had attended Japanese arms when the day was observed last month.

Uppermost in the thoughts of the people celebrating the second Imperial Rescript Observance Day was the imminent fall of Singapore, the last remaining stronghold of the enemy in East Asia. Their thoughts turned to the second stage which will be entered by the Greater East Asia War with the capture of Singapore which would be marked by great operations to consolidate the great gains of the Imperial Forces, reorganizing the immense territories which have come under Japanese control to fit in with the new order embracing all races of Greater East Asia.

Determination Renewed

The second Imperial Rescript Observance Day was also the day on which the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese nation renewed their determination to overcome the problems of the long drawn-out war ahead of them.

People on duty on Sunday, found time to gather at their places of work to ponder over the memorable Rescript which declared the Greater East Asia War and vow to themselves and to one another to do their best to bring about the ruin of the countries against which their country is pitted in the greatest war which has ever been fought on earth.

People who had a holiday perused the historic Imperial Rescript for a time at home and occupied themselves in work for service during the rest of the day. Many of them set themselves to the task of assisting in the improvement of defenses from air attacks.

The nation's women were busy, wrapping and sending packages of good things to officers and men on the firing lines. The children wrote letters of gratitude and encouragement to warriors battling to make Greater East Asia a happy place for all peoples inhabiting the area.

Special Radio Program

The radio was busy all day on Sunday with a program specially arranged for the day.

As early as 7:30 a.m. Enkichi Ito, President of the Institute of Research in National Spiritual Culture was on the air. He spoke of the profoundness of the meaning of the Rescript declaring war on America and Britain.

At night, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi made a broadcast address to the people, portraying the role to be played by them in the economic phase of the Greater East Asia War.

Several other dignitaries spoke over JOAK, including Fumio Goto, President of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The leader of the rule

(Continued on Page 2)

RITES FOR ADMIRAL KATO

To Take Place Today With Prominent Leaders in Attendance

A service in memory of the late Admiral Hiroharu Kato is to take place at noon today at the Hibiya Public Hall, where Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, General Baron Sadao Araki and Viscount Naganari Ogasawara are due to give memorial addresses, reports Domei.

The late Admiral Kato attended the Washington Disarmament Conference and after his return to Japan advocated a vigorous drill for the Imperial Navy to make up for the defects in quality that was caused by the decision at the conference. He is said to be the father of the Japanese Navy.

At the memorial service, Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa and Vice-Admiral Shozaburo Kobayashi will report on the war results achieved by the Army and Navy respectively in the current war.

SURABAYA AGAIN FEELS FURY OF NAVY AIRMEN; 26 PLANES DESTROYED

Week on East Asian Front

Assault on Singapore Being Readied—Moulmein Taken—Rangoon Blasted in Repeated Air Raids—Rimai in Philippines Bombed

Concerning the war results gained by Japanese Army Forces at various fronts between January 31 and February 6, the Imperial Headquarters at 5:45 p.m. Saturday announced to the following effect:

1. MALAYA: The Japanese Forces which reached the opposite coast of Singapore on January 31, while mopping up enemy remnants in the vicinity are making preparations for future operations.

While the main forces of the Japanese Army Air units cooperated in the land operations, other units of aircraft carried out a series of bombing raids upon Singapore, reducing military establishments and shooting down or destroying 17 enemy planes.

Since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese Army war birds have carried out 64 raids upon the British fortress.

2. BURMA: Advancing westward along the Salween River, Japanese Forces completely occupied Moulmein on the evening of January 31, after defeating enemy troops entrenched on a height south of the city.

These units united with another Japanese Force, which drove northward from the direction of Tavoy on February 2, and the combined forces are now preparing for further operations.

During the engagements in and around Moulmein, Japanese Forces captured much arms and munitions including one airplane, seven tanks, including armored cars, four cannons, seven machine-guns, 256 automobiles and 205 railway cars.

The enemy left behind 225 dead, while the Japanese took 148 prisoners.

Meanwhile, Japanese troops operating in the direction of Pwoan, important city on the Salween River, at dawn on February 4, attacked and completely occupied the city after defeating about 500 enemy troops.

While facilitating the land forces' onslaughts upon Moulmein and Martaban, formations of bombers and fighters raided the enemy air bases in and around Rangoon, shooting down 17 aircraft for certain and destroying 32 others on the ground.

Since the outbreak of the current war, Japanese fliers have raided Rangoon 45 times.

3. PHILIPPINES: On January 21, 15 cannon of various calibers, 11 machine-guns and 121,500 rounds of rifle ammunition were seized by our forces at Mauban, 8 kilometers south of Moron on the Bataan Peninsula.

Army Air Forces, while cooperating closely with land operations, attacked the last remaining enemy airport at Rimai and destroyed two airplanes.

4. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: Strong landing units of the Imperial Army, in a night attack on January 31, seized Tanahgrogot, a strategic town situated on the east coast of Borneo.

Naval forces operating in the Banda Sea in cooperation with land forces effected a surprise landing on the Island of Amboina at dawn on January 31 and are now mopping up remnants of enemy forces.

5. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO: Landing parties which occupied Rabaul have since been operating in an area on the north coast of Wide Bay. In these operations they have captured 41 prisoners, including the vice-governor-general, while the enemy left behind 191 dead. Machine-guns and other arms were also captured.

6. BRITISH BORNEO: Landing parties took Tawao on January 24, releasing some 580 Japanese nationals who had been imprisoned by the British. On February 4, portions of the landing party took Lahad Datu, 100 kilometers north of Tawao, thus virtually completing the occupation of British Borneo.

7. CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: The inhabitants of the occupied areas are actively cooperating with the reconstruction efforts of the Japanese Forces, now that they have come into direct contact with the Japanese and learned the real significance of the war.

On the Malay Peninsula, the sultans and rajahs who had been forced to accede to Briitish demands or had fled into the hills have returned to their rightful domains and are actively cooperating with Japanese military administration.

Dire Results From Loss of Dutch Indies Foretold by U.S. Newsman a Year Ago

Propagandistic American claims that supplies from the Netherlands East Indies can be satisfactorily replaced by domestic products or by synthetic substitutes were refuted by Richard C. Wilson, a United Press correspondent almost a year ago, recalls Domei.

On March 12, 1941, Wilson declared that "any military invasion of the fabulous Netherlands East Indies would jeopardize American investments which are conservatively worth $1,500,000,000".

"Source of 38 per cent of American rubber supplies, the fall of this highly productive archipelago into enemy hands would produce an acute shortage of rubber in the United States crippling many industries," he pointed out.

"Two of the largest American rubber companies own their own rubber plantations in the Netherlands possessions and, according to official American sources, these plantations, each covering roughly 100,000 acres, are conservatively estimated at more than half a billion dollars.

"Forty per cent of substantial Netherlands East Indies oil production is controlled by an American company while its properties and producing wells are estimated to be worth over $3,000,000.

"Further, several large American companies operate manufacturing plants in Java to which unfinished petroleum products are shipped from the United States for finishing in Batavia.

"In other fields, the General Motor Company employs 600 workmen in its plants there and, in 1940, produced nearly 5,500 trucks and automobiles, while the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Proctor and Camble and other large American firms own and operate large plants in Java, he said.

"Actually, the Netherlands East Indies is of more irreplaceable value to the United States than any other comparable area in the world," he emphasized.

One American businessman is quoted by Wilson as saying, "aside from rubber, the United States is dependent on the Netherlands East Indies for much—its tin, virtually all its quinine and for substantial amounts of palm oil, spices and other products."

8 Enemy Aircraft Also Smashed Up at Djimbaran

MINGALADON FIELD HIT

The Imperial Naval Air Force staged its second air raid on Surabaya, Java Island, and the Djimbaran airfield in Bali Island on February 5, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 5:15 p.m. Sunday. The communique reads;

"Squadrons of the Imperial Naval Air Force on February 5 staged the second air raid on Surabaya, Java Island, as the result of which they either shot down or destroyed on the ground 15 Netherlands planes and 11 American planes. They also attacked the Djimbaran airfield in Bali Island, either downing or wrecking eight enemy aircraft."

Mingaladon Field Raided

The Imperial Headquarters announced at 11:50 a.m. Sunday that large formations of Japanese Army warplanes, Friday, carried out four raids on Mingaladon airfield, in Burma, and shot down 12 out of 22 enemy planes in aerial combats.

The communique added that the Japanese raiders also destroyed or set on fire important facilities in the airfield.

The Imperial Headquarters communique follows:

"Mass formations of Japanese Army aircraft, operating over Burma, in four successive raids on Mingaladon airdrome, February 6, shot down 12 out of 22 enemy planes in aerial combat. Important facilities at the airdrome also were set on fire or destroyed."

Tanahgrogot Taken

Domei

CERTAIN BASE, February 7.—Japanese troops on the eastern coast of Dutch Borneo on January 31 stormed and occupied Tanahgrogot, a strategic point some 100 kilometers southwest of Balik Papan.

The main corps of the Japanese Forces, which completed the occupation of Balik Papan on January 25, have been expanding their field of operations.

Occupy Lahad Datu

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 7.—Japanese Forces operating on the eastern coast of British Borneo at 12:30 p.m. on January 31 occupied Lahad Datu, 100 kilometers northeast of Tawao.

Rangoon Again Blasted

Domei

WITH JAPANESE ARMY FORCES IN BURMA, February 7.—Military bases north of Rangoon were air-raided four times this morning by mass formations of Japanese aerial units. Pilots reported heavy damages were inflicted on military facilities.

Simultaneously, another Japanese air unit at 9:50 a.m. attacked Rangoon.

Occupation Admitted

Domei

MANILA, February 7.—The Batavia radio in a broadcast intercepted here today, belatedly admitted complete occupation of Pontianak, on the western coast of Borneo, by Japanese troops and reported that the Japanese Air Force is continuing intense activity against Netherlands East Indies' military objectives.

The Batavia radio announced that Japanese bombers carried out heavy bombings of Surabaya this morning, while other raids were directed against Dutch colonial bases at Amboina and Palembang in Sumatra.

ADMIRAL TOGO HAS WORTHY SUCCESSOR

Present Commander-in-Chief Is Man Whose Genius Is Attuned to Crisis

One of the most intimate sketches ever made of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, was carried in an article in the February number of the Nihon Hyoron (Japan Review).

"It was in January last year if my memory serves me right," begins Mr. Sugimoto in what he terms a sketch of Admiral Yamamoto, "that I was asked at a party whether I thought there would be a war between Japan and the United States.

"My prompt reply was that there was a danger of hostilities breaking out between Japan and America while Admiral Yamamoto was Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"I explained to my questioner the position held by Admiral Yamamoto in the Imperial Navy. I told him how the Admiral combined in him all the qualities of a man who would lead the country to victory in a war with America.

"While Admiral Yamamoto was Navy Vice-Minister he would take great pleasure in contemplating a scroll hanging on the wall of his room in the Navy Ministry with the inscription 'to be patient is the secret of winning a war.' He is patient, but he is not a man to take everything for granted.

"I also told my questioner that Admiral Yamamoto must have plans ready for defeating the American navy which was far stronger numerically than the Japanese Navy. The War of Greater East Asia showed that he had a definite idea of defeating the American navy.

"Admiral Yamamoto was Navy Vice-Minister for a long time after the China Affair. He is supposed to know better than most of us the circumstances leading to the declaration of war on America and Britain. Nobody knows when the Government decided that Japan should go to war with America. It is significant that with the assumption of the command of the Combined Fleet by Admiral Yamamoto the officers and men of the Imperial Navy began to be put to excessively intensive training. It was not long after the War of Greater East Asia started that the people realized that the Admiral knew what he was doing when he put the men under him under as strict a discipline as possible.

The strategy of the Imperial Navy in the Battle of Hawaii was peculiar to Admiral Yamamoto. The performance of the Japanese Navy in this battle recalls the behavior of Admiral Yamamoto at the Washington Naval Conference at which he was present as a member of the Japanese delegation. In presenting the Japanese case at the conference he frequently used terms which took the American and British delegates by surprise.

"The agreements resulting from the London and Washington naval conferences gave Japan a smaller navy than those of America and Britain. Japan was under the necessity of making up for the loss in numerical strength of the navy. Admiral Yamamoto, then Navy Vice-Minister, decided that the air arm of the navy should be improved by way of making up the loss in the strength of the fleet. And he himself undertook the task of perfecting the naval air force.

"Admiral Yamamoto was Navy Vice-Minister when the Vinson naval expansion plans were introduced. He did not fear an expanded American navy.

"'Our naval air force will wipe out an American fleet, however large, on short order' he told a friend in commenting on the American move to build up naval armaments.

"I do not know who is the author of the plan for the attack on Hawaii in which the American Pacific Fleet was destroyed, except to say that there is something about the Hawaii strategy which makes it difficult for me to think that none except Admiral Yamamoto could have made that plan. The American navy is upset over its defeat in the Battle of Hawaii. Certainly Admiral Kimmel, commander of the Pacific Fleet, stands no comparison to Admiral Yamamoto.

"People who have seen the newsreels of the Battle of Hawaii have no doubt that the planes which attacked the enemy naval base were from an aircraft carrier somewhere in the Pacific. There is nothing to show the number of planes which participated in the battle. As it has only been announced that Japan lost 29 planes in the historic battle. From this we conclude that a large number of planes took part in the operation. I doubt whether any man other than Admiral Yamamoto could have planned such a daring attack.

"Following the Battle of Hawaii Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Premier, was reported to have told his officer friends and men of the Imperial Navy that he was hoping to see Admiral Yamamoto become a second Admiral Togo.

"It was the late Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto who picked Admiral Togo and gave him the command of the Combined Fleet in the Russo-Japanese War.

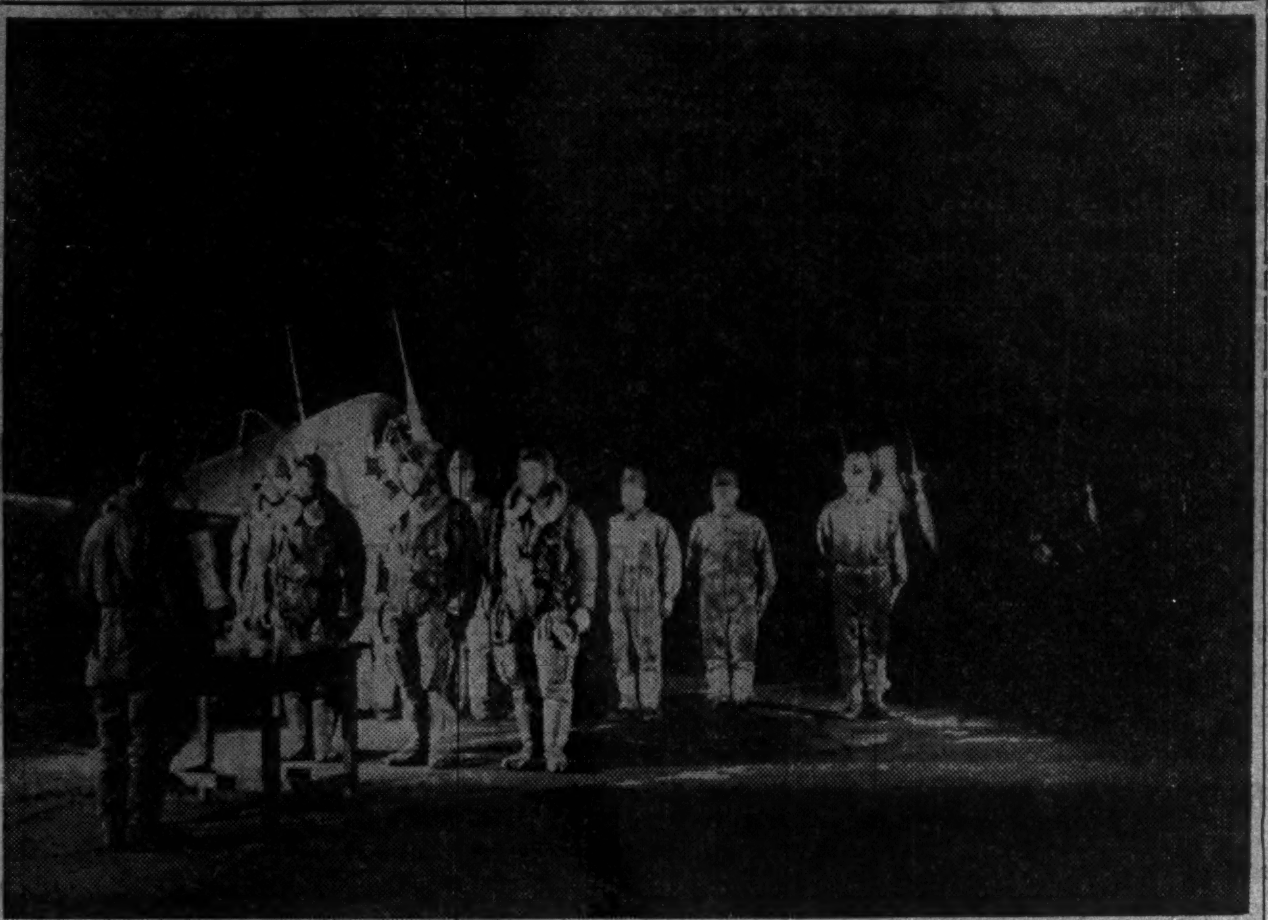
"Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto once served as Navy Vice-Minister under Admiral Yonai. The future historian is to tell what part if any was played by Admiral Yonai in the selection of Admiral Yamamoto to his present position.

"Admiral Yamamoto was in the Navy Ministry for a total of three years and nine months. During this period, except for two months, he served under Admiral Yonai. The Yonai-Yamamoto combination managed to maintain the prestige of the Navy at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair.

"While Admiral Yamamoto was Navy Vice-Minister, he was in virtual control of the Ministry. Some people wondered how Admiral Yonai, as Navy Minister, could have left the affairs of the Navy in the hands of his assistant.

"To my thinking, Admiral Yonai reposed unlimited trust in Admiral Yamamoto, as the former is a good judge of men. Presumably he concluded that Admiral Yamamoto was a man to be relied on unconditionally. And the Battle of Hawaii shows that Admiral Yamamoto is a man who can be trusted."

Defenders of the Home Skies



In tune with the brilliant activities of the Imperial Forces on the East Asian fronts, the defenses at home continue impregnable and vigilant. Braving the cold wintry blasts, members of the air patrol receive final instructions before hopping off on their duties. (By courtesy of the War Ministry)

War Rescript Date Is Again Observed By Jubilant Nation

(Continued From Page 1)

aid society made it clear to the people why they are expected to ponder over the historic Imperial Rescript.

The chief event of the second Imperial Rescript Observance Day was the march of more than 50,000 students through the streets, in a demonstration of their readiness to die fighting for the national cause.

About 2,000 male students, in uniform, with rifles slung across their shoulders, led the long column of students, with girl students in plain costume, taking up the rear.

Before they started on the march which was from the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine, the students listened to Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida and received instructions from other officials.

At noon, residents of the capital with musical leanings gathered at the new Hibiya Music Stand and sang in chorus the Song of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The event was sponsored by the rule aid society, the Board of Information, and the Tokyo Broadcasting Association.

White Suits Dropped By N.E.I. Residents, Fearing Air Attacks

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—Revealing a rather puerile quality in the makeup of the residents of the Netherlands East Indies, it was reported here from Batavia that well-meaning groups have started a voluntary movement to refrain from wearing white suits, in order to make themselves less of a target for attacking Japanese airmen. Newspapers, encouraging the movement, asserted that white suits, intermingled in the dark green of tropical shrubbery or even in the comparative darkness of bomb-proof dugouts, provide sufficient contrast for fliers, even at high altitudes to distinguish targets, the report said.

POSTAL RULING REVISED

War Prisoners to Pay for Air Mail, Telegrams

In view of the ever-increasing volume of telegraphic and aerial communications in Japan, the Communications Ministry has decided to shortly revise a part of the postal regulations for prisoners interned in Japan, it is learned by Domei.

All mails and telegraphic messages for prisoners hitherto have been handled free of charge excepting cash on delivery post, in accordance with the stipulations of the International Postal Treaty, but following revision of the postal regulations, charges will be required of prisoners for air mails and telegraphic messages, as well as cash on delivery post.

Talk With Moscow For Fisheries Pact Now Being Spurred

(Continued From Page 1)

of Greater East Asia to a successful termination.

He refused to share in the apprehensions felt by a group of people of the possible failure of the judicial machinery to cope adequately with the vital question of thought control. He made the reassuring statement that the Peace Law revised last year gave the procuratorial authorities power to take steps in dealing effectively with any aspect of the question of eliminating all subversive ideas from the country.

Will Lower Silk Cost

The important question of silk occupied the attention of the settlements committee of the House of Representatives Saturday afternoon.

Both Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Director Shigeyoshi Kajiwara of the Labor Bureau of the Commerce Ministry told the committee that production of raw silk would be planned and that steps would be taken by the Government to lower the cost of producing raw silk so that there might be an end to the great disparity between the prices of raw silk and silk goods.

The Government program to step up domestic production of rayon and staple fiber as a means of making up for the deficiency of raw cotton within the co-prosperity sphere was disclosed by Director Kajiwara in answer to a questioner.

The official said that the measure will be accompanied by an increase in the production of cotton plantations in China as well.

Warning against over-optimism concerning the results of this plan, Mr. Kajiwara stated that it was still too early to make predictions.

JAPAN'S UPPER HAND IN PACIFIC WAR SEEN

(Continued From Page 1)

contributed to the London Daily Mail, on February 3 refused to acknowledge the importance of the Pacific, according to information received in certain quarters here Saturday. While boastfully declaring that the United States will be able to win back its lost territories, he believes this will require a long period of hardship. His article is a clear case of "sour grapes" and runs substantially as follows:

It will be the height of folly for the Allied forces to expose their battleships, especially those of the United States, to attacks of the Japanese Air Force until we are able to present far superior air forces than the enemy. The Japanese Air Force is reputed to have 6,000 airplanes at present. Japan will surely have its own air bases not only in its mandated South Sea islands, Taiwan, Hainan Island, and French Indo-China, but in the Philippines, Malay Peninsula, the Netherlands East Indies, and Singapore in the future. Unless the British forces are firmly entrenched, Burma too will be occupied by Japanese troops.

In addition to aircraft carriers, the United States fleet must have air bases for army planes everywhere in the sphere of its operation. However, it is difficult to find such bases now. The United States has an air route to Australia over the South Pacific, but Japan will occupy the islands which serve as air bases. Such being the case, it will be difficult for the United States to send large reinforcements, such as warships, airplanes, and troops to East Asia. The best way to cope with the present situation is to increase air and naval bases in Australia. How to send warships and airplanes there safely from the United States is a very important mission left to the United States and British navies.

The South Pacific will become the most important supply route. Fighting planes must be carried by merchant vessels. Protection of these ships to ensure the transportation of arms and ammunition is a matter of imperative necessity. It will not be altogether impossible for the United States and Britain to regain their lost territories by attacking Japan, with Australia as the base of operation, but this will probably require sustained warfare and a hard struggle which may last at least three or five years.

Turning then to Atlantic operations to evade admitting the abject failure of the United States fleet in the Pacific, Admiral Stirling said:

The temporary loss of power in the Pacific is nothing serious for the United States as compared with the loss of sea power in the Atlantic. The United States still adheres to the policy of concentrating on the Atlantic. However, the United States has a sufficient force to make it possible to transfer some of its warships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The present task of the United States is to manufacture as many airplanes as possible and send them where they are needed.

War News on Trains

Beginning Sunday, passengers on express trains on Japan's trunk railway lines are now able to hear the latest news of the Pacific war, as conductors announce Army and Navy communiques as soon as they are released, according to Domei.

American War Prisoners at Zentsuji Camp Becoming Acclimatized to Stay in Japan

The American war prisoners who were captured at Guam Island and are now being interned at the Zentsuji concentration camps, are leading fairly happy lives, according to a report by a Hochi correspondent who recently visited the camps.

"The prisoners had been very much troubled at first with the cold climate of Japan as they came from an island where it is warm all the year round. They have recently regained their good cheer as they became more accustomed to life in the camps and also because the rays of the sun are now getting warmer.

They look rather pitiful as they walk about the compounds in motley attire, but they themselves are not in the least worried over their plight. In their opinion, war is nothing but a kind of sport and so it is natural that soldiers should surrender after fighting with all their might. They are, therefore, so optimistic that their state of mind is almost beyond the imagination of us Japanese.

"They are allowed to take exercise twice a day. They go out to the compounds and go through the setting-up drills very cheerfully. Moreover, they take a walk, hand in hand, whistling.

"They get up at half past six, have roll-call at seven and take breakfast at half past seven. One hour after breakfast, they undergo medical examination by a military surgeon. After that, those on cooking and cleaning duties set about their respective works and others study the Japanese language, read American magazines, or spend their time basking in the sun.

"They are especially fond of cleaning their clothes, so much so, that the wash-room was filled to capacity when each was given one bar of laundry soap a few days ago. They are accorded bread and soup for breakfast and boiled rice and barley for lunch and supper. The cooking is managed by a man named Egan and another assistant. Those cooks have become so skilful that the prisoners are satisfied."

Major-General Nishihara, the chief of the internment camps told the correspondent:

"There had been some trouble at first, but as they have come to appreciate the considerate treatment of the Japanese authorities, their manners have turned for the better. They are given the same kind of provisions as the Japanese soldiers.

"We should treat them with the generosity of a great nation, thereby, to make them fully appreciate the lofty national character of the Japanese."

MUST WIN CURRENT WAR, DECLARES EX-MINISTER

Former Communications Chief Murata to Work Hard as Army Adviser

Former Communications Minister Shozo Murata, on arrival at Fukuoka on Saturday from Tokyo by plane en route to an undisclosed point in the southwestern Pacific to become an adviser to the Japanese Army, declared that inasmuch as Japan is fighting Great Britain and the United States to oust their influence from East Asia, all efforts, political, economic and cultural, must be directed toward winning the War of Greater East Asia, reports Domei.

Commenting on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Mr. Murata said it is impossible to consider the southern regions apart from China and Manchoukuo.

Therefore, he added, Japan's activities in the southern regions must be governed by its policies toward China and Manchoukuo.

Furthermore, he stated he will assume important work as an Army adviser with an open mind and will bend every possible effort to contribute to the development of the southern regions as a part of Greater East Asia.

B.B.C. Goes Red

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 29.—While so far the playing and singing of the Internationale was avoided in England, the B.B.C. in future will have to play this song at every "given opportunity." This announcement was made by the British Minister of Information, Brendan Bracken, in the House of Commons yesterday. Arrangements have been made for the exchange of Anglo-Soviet propaganda films, the Minister added.

U.S. CIVILIAN DEFENSE IS BEING ORGANIZED

To Be Patterned After British System—To Use All Classes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—Reliable United States Government sources have revealed that plans for a national undertaking to create a nation-wide civilian defense corps, is under way in the United States, according to a dispatch received here today from Washington.

The proposed defense corps, will be patterned after the British home corps and recruits will be drawn from all classes of the population alike, to form a reserve for the permanent military defense corps, declared these sources.

In normal times these volunteer recruits will be employed in the munitions industry as well as in the production of vital raw materials, while they will also be held answerable to all emergency orders, it was added.

The same sources continued that the number of volunteers has not been determined to date, but that the United States Government may refer to Britain, which maintains a standing force of 1,500,000 men to assist regular garrisons in defense against enemy parachute landings and air assaults.

Holland Tobacco Production

Transocean

THE HAGUE, January 30.—Owing to large tobacco stocks from overseas, Holland has been able to maintain her present cigarette and cigar production throughout the year, which, however, was only one-fourth of her pre-war production. In 1941 roughly 31,500,000 kilograms of tobacco were produced.

SIX MORE U.S. SHIPS ADDED TO SUB TOLL

(Continued From Page 1)

ing with numerous medium and heavy caliber bombs munitions factories, shipyards and docks. The British air force lost four planes during the air combats, while one Italian machine failed to return to its base, stated the communique.

Night air raids by British airplanes were admitted to have caused eight dead among the native population and some wounded. Damages were said to have been slight.

Meanwhile, the communique said Italian naval units have sunk a British submarine, while one Italian submarine has failed to return to its base.

Victim of U-Boat

Domei

VICHY, February 6.—The United States Navy Department today announced the loss of the India Arrow, 8,327-ton United States freighter, by a torpedo hit in the Atlantic, Havas reported from Washington today.

It was further revealed that the captain of the ill-fated ship and 11 members of the crew safely reached a certain United States port, while 16 others were reported missing.

Axis Forces Advancing

Domei

ROME, February 6.—Axis forces pursuing fleeing British forces in eastern Cyrenaica, are advancing toward Ain el Gazana, the High Command said today.

Today's communique also revealed that up to January 31, British trucks captured or destroyed total 1,220.

Italian and German bombers repeated effective bombings against military establishments on Malta, scoring successful results. Three Hurricane aircraft were shot down, the High Command said.

CHILDREN OF EAST ASIA SPEAK ON SPHERE UNITY

3,000 School Pupils Representing Five Nations Hold Meet At Hibiya Public Hall

Three thousand national school children representing Japan, Manchoukuo, Mongolia, China and Thailand gathered at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday afternoon and participated in a Greater East Asia younger generation's meeting in order to join hands for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports Domei.

Among the speakers were Jiro, son of the Manchoukuoan Ambassador in Tokyo, Li Shao-ken, and Sonbat Teitasonga, nephew of the Premier of Thailand, Luang Pibul, representing their respective countries.

The affair, which was held under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality, Cabinet Information Board, National Service Association and the Asia Development Federation, was attended by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Mayor of Tokyo, Tomejiro Okubo, and other notables.

Explosion at Power Plant

Transocean

LISBON, January 30.—Twelve high-tension cables of the big Zambezi power plant at Victoria Falls, Northern Rhodesia, have been cut by a series of explosion, according to reports received here last night. The severed cables led from the power plant to the Rand mining district.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, February 8

YOMIURI—South Administration and Advisers
ASAHI—Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs
MIYAKO—Enemy's Naval Strength
NICHI NICHI—War Has Just Started

South Administration and Advisers

YOMIURI

Following the War Ministry's appointment of Hidejiro Nagata, Shozo Murata, Shigemasa Sunada and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa as advisers for the administration of the southern countries, the Navy Ministry has asked Ginjiro Fujihara, Kakichi Takeuchi, Ryuta Ono, Iwao Yamazaki and Aiichiro Fujiyama to give advice to the commanders of the Naval Forces occupying the various regions of the south on economic matters.

When political and economic construction is all the more important on account of the large-scale war going on in the Southwestern Pacific, the appointment of these men to help the Army and Navy has been most timely.

Those newly-appointed advisers declared that they will do their utmost to discharge the grave mission with a resolution to bury their bones in the South Seas. It is true that the most urgent necessity at present is to successfully utilize the southern resources as war materials as well as for the use of economical operations in the homeland, but it is not proper to consider the problem of the construction of Greater East Asia merely from the economical point of view.

To administer the southern regions with the spirit of universal benevolence in place of the exploitation policy of Britain pursued for the last century should be the fundamental principle of our colonial policy.

When order is restored in those areas and the natives come to enjoy and fully appreciate the benevolence of the Japanese rule, they will awaken to Japan's true intention and willingly cooperate with our enterprises of establishment and development.

In any kind of undertaking, the first step is the most important. If the first step is not appropriate and correction and re-examination of the guiding principle are needed in the course of construction, confusion and trouble will occur to hinder the successful accomplishment of the purpose.

Those civilians, who were appointed as Army and Navy advisers have long devoted themselves to the nation in financial and political works and have immense experiences and clear insight. They will surely prove efficient assistants for the military administration in the South when they will render their services at the actual spots by utilizing their experiences attained in the long years past and keep close relation with the political and economical circles at home.

The appointment of those experienced civilians to the post of advisers shows the clear insight and intelligent consideration of the Army and Navy.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodstuffs

ASAHI

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino declared last October that the Government is of the opinion that the problem to secure foodstuffs for Japan Proper, its overseas territories and Manchoukuo is one of the fundamental policies of the Government.

As a result of the unexpected outbreak of the Greater East Asia War which resulted in the occupation of southern areas that produce large amounts of agricultural resources, there have arisen opinions that the authorities should change its policy and depend more upon the productions of the South Seas.

Hiroya Ino, concurrently the Overseas Minister, however, declared on Friday at a committee of the House of Peers that the Government will not change its policy regarding foodstuffs, though some consideration will be paid to the agricultural products grown in the southern areas.

The Minister explained that it is rather dangerous to depend much upon the southern resources for supplying the shortage of foodstuffs in the homeland at present from the point of view of transportation as well as strategy, and so the Government is going to cope with the said problem with the following measures; namely, the encouragement of production at home, control of distribution and consumption, and the increase of output in Manchoukuo by way of further colonization.

Therefore, the Minister added, rice imported from Thailand and French Indo-China is due to be used mostly for storage and, if circumstances require the Government will carry out transplantation of less important plants such as sugar-canes and corn.

It is to be considered appropriate that the Government keeps its policy consistent. If we are allowed, however, to express our hope, we should like to request that proper consideration be made for the problem of transportation of the southern resources, because we must be prepared for a time when large amounts of resources may be needed. Furthermore, corn will be necessary for feeding domestic animals and petroleum is also essential for the fishing industry.

All in all, the Government should pay attention as much as possible to the facilitation of transportation.

Enemy's Naval Strength

MIYAKO

The result of the Battle off the coast of Java has been announced by the Navy Ministry. In this battle, the enemy lost several of its fleet which has already been reduced to a considerable extent. It is heartening to learn that the main body of the Netherlands East Indies navy has been destroyed. There will be no more of the reports which have been disseminated by the enemy about the potential capacity of the East Indies fleet to harass Japan. It would be impossible for the Dutch colony to defend itself with its fleet, of which it hoped great things, which has now been put out of commission for all practical purposes. We shall shortly be hearing of the defense of Australia. The fleet of the British Dominion if it has any will no doubt prove just as futile as the Dutch East Indies fleet.

The Japanese are advancing in the Philippine Islands. The remnants of the American army are still putting up a weak resistance. Their fate has already been decided. Their complete elimination is a matter of time.

The inhabitants of areas of the islands which have been occupied by the Imperial Forces are beginning to know the objectives of Japan in the current war. It will not be long before all of these people will be cooperating in the great work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies are meeting with resistance from native residents. As the Japanese advance, these people will come to know the attitude of this country toward them as the residents of the Philippine Islands are beginning to know it. When they have gained knowledge of Japan's war aims it will be the day they will rise against their present rulers who are trying to conceal the facts of the war from them.

War Has Just Started

NICHI NICHI

The past two months since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War looks like a century in world history. As the United States has lost a part of its territory for the first time since its founding, so has Great Britain since the Middle Ages when it emerged as the Empire dominating the world.

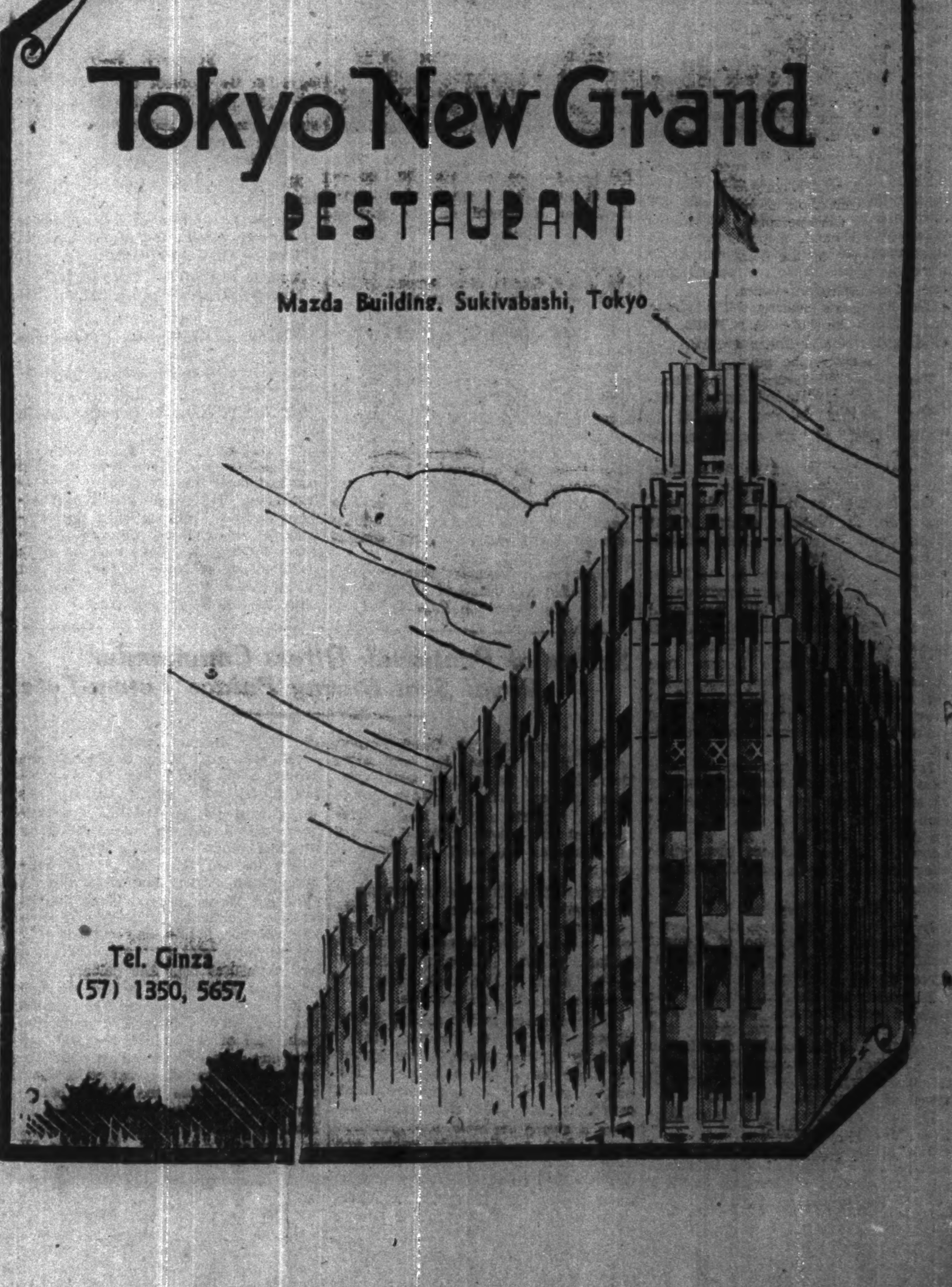
With the fall of Singapore expected at any time, Great Britain will inevitably lose its domination over the Indian Ocean. Thus, the fate of Great Britain now has been sealed.

Where is the once proud ABCD front now. Is it not being counter-blockaded by Japan?

As evidenced by the Imperial Headquarters announcement issued yesterday, Japanese Forces have gained the highest military successes in history during the past two months.

Parallel with such successful military operations, Japan's political and economic activities also are well under way, thereby precipitating a state of panic in which Great Britain and the United States already are finding themselves.

It must be remembered, however, that Great Britain and the United States continue to fight at all cost. The war has just started.



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PONTIANAK CAPTURE IS VIVIDLY RELATED

Scenery Reminiscent of Japan—Dutch Borneo Natives Greet Victorious Troops

A graphic account of the entry of the Japanese Forces into Pontianak, capital of west Dutch Borneo, is told by a Nichi Nichi war correspondent.

He tells how deeply the Japanese were impressed by the scenery of the countryside in which the scene of their operations was laid, some of it reminding them of home, and how warmly they were greeted by the native residents as they approached their objective, Pontianak.

"The fate of Dutch Borneo was decided when the Imperial Forces started their operations in the southwestern area of the island," the correspondent writes.

In describing the grim march, he said, the Imperial Forces captured Pemangkat on January 27. From there, they advanced southward by sea and land to reach their objective, Pontianak. This city, the last stronghold of the enemy in this area, was reduced at 7 p.m. on January 29.

Is Under Equator

The enthusiasm of the Imperial Forces was at its height when the national flag with a morning sun on a ground of white was hoisted on what is reputed to be the world's only city under the equator.

Meanwhile, the forces which advanced from Pemangkat by sea on January 27 attacked and captured Singkawang, an important town on the coast on the same day.

Without losing time, they advanced further south in an encirclement movement against the enemy who were turning upon Pontianak.

Singkawang is 50 kilometers distant from Pemangkat and the road between the two towns is perfectly level.

Just Like Dreamland

As the Japanese troops marched along the road with towering coconut trees on both sides, they felt as though they were in a dreamland. Their thoughts turned to Japan and to their people in an inexplicable way as their eyes caught twinkling stars above the tall trees.

They entered Singkawang at 3 a.m. and rested for a while. Five hours later, they were again on the march.

They had split into two groups. The smaller group advanced on the Pengiyan air base, while the larger group, the main body of the troops, in motor boats, headed for Pontianak.

The city of Pontianak, situated on the upper stream of the Pontianak River, a tributary of the Kapuas River, has a population of 50,000, and is an industrial center with large factories turning out rubber, copra and ice. Here the submarine cables are landed.

Before its reduction, the city was a center of politics in west Dutch Borneo, with the headquarters of an agent of the Government-General of the Netherlands East Indies, who administered affairs in this area.

The Pontianak River runs through the heart of the city. It is 800 meters in width and it is possible to land seaplanes on it.

The troops heading for Pontianak spent the night in their boats. As day dawned, they were at a point 15 kilometers from their objective, Pontianak.

Camouflage Boats

They brought tree leaves and with them covered their boats in order to protect themselves and their boats from possible attacks by enemy planes.

Actually, the enemy who had been forced by the Japanese to retreat far into the interior attempted to attack the Japanese on the day they reached this point by sea.

At 1 p.m., the troops were ordered to resume their march toward Pontianak. Presently, they got into a position to effect a landing in the face of enemy fire.

A tropical sun was blazing over the troops as they went about preparing for a landing. They were perspiring heavily as they, their hands gripping rifles, rivetted their eyes on the coast before them.

Presently, landing operations were ordered. The boats bearing them began to approach the shore. A streak of black smoke in the southern sky was observed. Presently, the figure of an airplane became visible. It approached. It was an enemy plane. However, the Japanese were perfectly calm in their boats, which were nearing the coast.

The pilot of the solitary hostile plane machine-gunned them. The bullets were seen dropping into the water around the Japanese boats.

Water Is Black

As the troops came close to the shore, they were startled to observe that the water had become black. Then they remembered that the water of a river in the tropical zone is black.

A river opened before them. As they went up the river, it broadened. It reminded many of them of the Tone River, the largest waterway in the Kanto district.

They went up stream for five kilometers. Then their eyes met black smoke rising up in the direction of Pontianak. The officer commanding the troops was heard to tell his subordinates that the fire must have been set by the enemy to the city.

It was not long before it was discovered that the commanding officer was right. The enemy had fled the city after setting it afire.

Natives Begin Evacuation

As their boats came nearer to the city, the Japanese were surprised to see a multitude of canoes coming down the stream. All these canoes were loaded with people, whose appearance showed that they were residents of Pontianak fleeing from the city before its fate was sealed.

The Japanese were profoundly moved as they saw the occupants of the canoes resting on their oars for a time to wave their hands toward them.

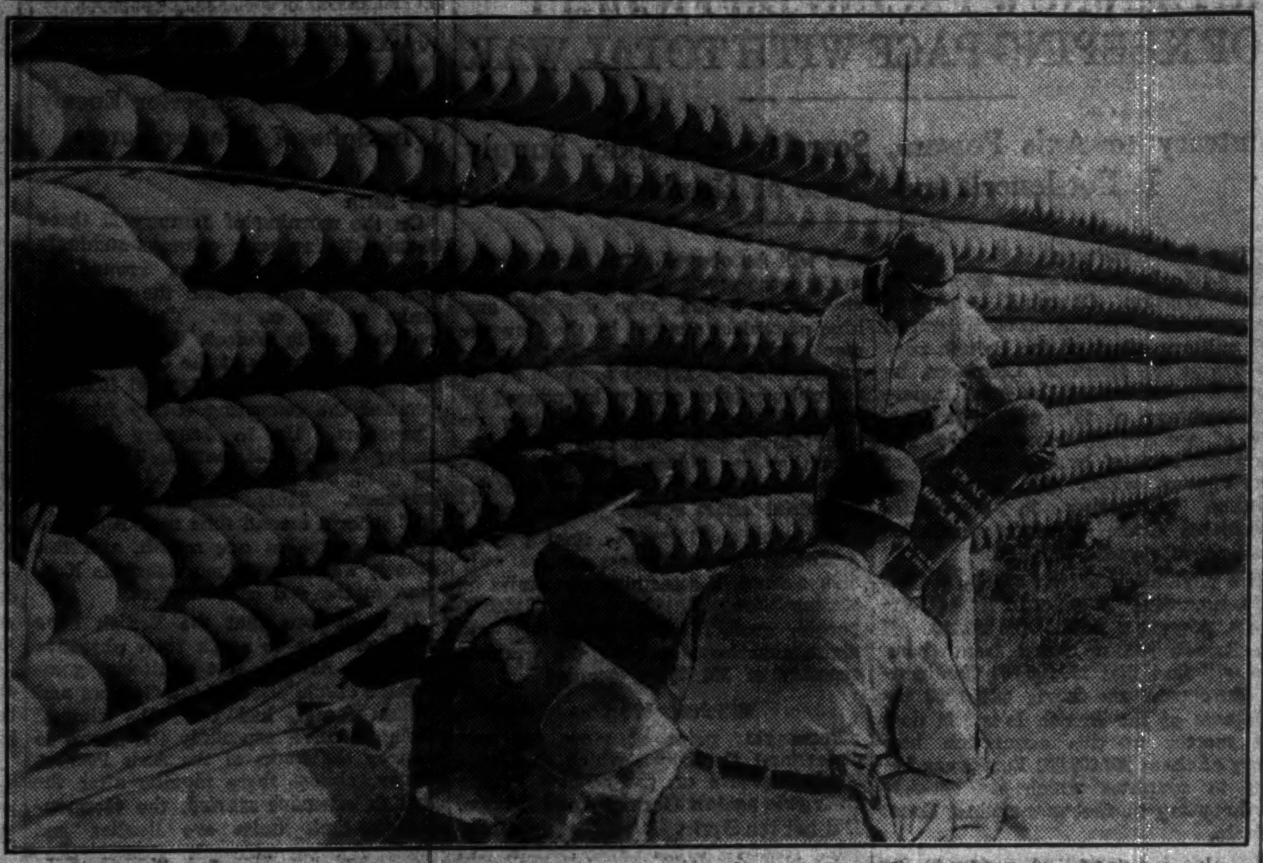
Pontianak was within sight of the Japanese. As they motored up the river, they were greeted by crowds of native inhabitants from both banks of the river.

Field-glasses revealed that white flags were flapping at the villages with which the countryside is dotted, with crowds of residents under them. At last Pontianak was reached.

The black smoke, which was visible as the Japanese approached the city was found to be from a large tank of oil which had been set on fire by the enemy before they abandoned it.

At the landing place, the troops were met by another unit of the Imperial Army which had entered the city the previous day after a laborious march by land.

A Mountain of Useless Effort



Products of the enemy armament factories, this pile of ammunition, now safely in Japanese hands, show the futility of American-British efforts. Though destined for more destructive use, they are now just a part of the immense booty that has been left behind in the frantic retreat of their owners. (Censored by War Ministry)

Japanese Press Corps in Moulmein Finds Able Interpreter in Little Native Boy

How a native boy of Moulmein co-operated with the Press Corps of the Imperial Army and volunteered as an interpreter was related by a special correspondent of the Yomiuri, stationed at a certain base in Burma, in an article on February 6. The report is as follows:

"South of Moulmein, about 20 miles away, is a town called Mudong. I accompanied Sub-lieutenant Suzuki of the Press Corps and cameraman Oki to Mudong. A crowd of Burmese gathered around our car, and the Sub-lieutenant began to address them in the Burmese language.

"The crowd punctuated the end of every sentence with shouts of 'Dobama.' 'Dobama' means 'Our Burma.' I perceived a cute little youngster in the crowd. He came toward us and spoke to us in fluent English.

"'I hate the English, and I want to go to Japan to study the Japanese language,' said this astonishing youngster.

"When the Sub-lieutenant had finished his speech he was bombarded with questions from the crowd. Unfortunately for the Sub-lieutenant, his knowledge of Burmese was extremely limited, and his eloquence a few minutes ago was explained by the fact that he had merely read out a previously written speech in the katakana. Perceiving his difficulty the boy volunteered to act as his interpreter.

"We went on to the next town, the boy accompanying us in the car, and I must say he proved extremely useful to us. On the way back he invited us to his house.

"The boy's name was Moung Myang Shayng, and he was only 11 years old. He was the youngest of three brothers and lived with both his parents and his grandmother. His father a farmer, possessed 800 acres of land, a car and eight oxen.

"The boy led us into his house, and asked us if we wished to drink some whisky. We asked for tea instead, and this was served with some cakes. After tea he set before us some cigars, and we puffed away contentedly at these unaccustomed luxuries.

"The father was a sturdily built man, and looked just like a Japanese. He could not speak English. He did not speak to us, merely smiling at us all the time.

"We asked the boy if he knew anything about Japan. He said that Japan consists of three islands, and that the capital, Tokyo, is a large and splendid city and added that Japan has many volcanoes and is visited by earthquakes very frequently. The Japanese soldiers are splendid men and very honorable.

"'What are you going to do when you grow up?' we asked him.

"'I shall go to Japan and study there,' said the boy, 'When I come back I wish to make my country richer and greater. I want to make Rangoon as big and splendid as Tokyo, and Burma as strong as Japan. By the way, there are about 150 drums of gasoline nearby.'

"'Will your father allow you to go to Japan?' I asked. The boy turned to his father, who nodding vigorously, burst out into uproarious laughter. I wondered if I could take the boy with me to Japan and let him stay in my home. The boy suddenly became very dear to me.

"We said farewell, and returned to Moulmein. But thoughts of the boy still continued to occupy my mind.

"The following day I heard a youthful voice saying something in English. This was a strange occurrence in our quarters, and after searching the house, we found that Sub-lieutenant Suzuki had brought the boy with him.

"The previous day the Sub-lieutenant had desired to confiscate the farmer's car. I had remonstrated with him, begging him not to do such a foolhardy thing, but he would not listen, and we had gone back to the house to interview the farmer. The boy, acting as interpreter, had persuaded his father to lend us his car. Moreover, his parents had consented to his going with us to Moulmein to act as our interpreter.

"We named him Taro, and made him stay with us in the same quarters. He is the life and joy of all of us, and has already learned how to talk in Japanese. If possible, I wish to send him to Japan."

PRICES RISE IN TURKEY

Sugar Goes Up 100 Per Cent—Olive Oil Jumps

Transocean

ANKARA, January 30.—Prices for daily necessities are increasing uninterruptedly in Turkey. After the sugar price only last week was increased by a Government decree by 100 per cent, today a new increase was decreed.

Also the price for olive oil in the past few days increased by leaps and bounds, although this year's crop was far above the average. The impression is gaining ground in Turkish economic quarters that the entire price system is on the skids as it were, and that, unless extraordinary precautions, but at the same time energetic measures are introduced by the Government, a catastrophe with regard to prices is inevitable.

Turks Amend Law

Transocean

ANKARA, January 30.—Amendments proposed by the Turkish Government for change of the law for safeguarding national economics have been deliberated upon and approved by the respective Parliamentary commissions. The proposals will now be submitted to the plenary session of the National Assembly for deliberation. With the passing of these amendments by the National Assembly, the Turkish Government will be able to exercise total control over all branches of Turkish economic life on a wartime basis.

GULLIBILITY IS RIDICULED

Indian Trust in Promise of Freedom Hit by Berlin Paper

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 6.—The Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, organ of the Wilhelmstrasse, for the first time devoted its interest to India, by writing that only those hopeless Indian politicians and political leaders of India could still be of the opinion that Britain after thousandfold acts of treachery, committed against this country, would suddenly turn generous and fulfill India's wishes by granting it self-government and equality of rights.

"The population of India, however," writes the Korrespondenz," in the long run will not be satisfied with empty phrases. Japan and the Axis Powers have in the meantime amply demonstrated that the rule by force of the Anglo-American peoples over countries which like India, look upon a long period of culture, must come to an end."

Gas Masks for Spain

Transocean

MADRID, January 30.—An early distribution of gas masks to the civilian population in accordance with the Government's program for the organization of passive national defense, was announced yesterday. At the same time bids are invited from Spanish and foreign firms, who must submit their offers within the next two months in order to enable a decision to be taken regarding the mass production and distribution of gas masks.

British Tobacco Shortage

Transocean

LISBON, January 31.—The shortage of wines, liquors and cigars has become so acute in Britain, that new record prices were paid at a private liquor auction held in the London Westend, where £6 was paid for a bottle of Benedictine and £4.4/- for a bottle of Curacao, according to the Daily-Telegraph.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

the death of Kuraku, and also the fact that just before he passed away Kichibei cast an evil spell over him. Enba and Ryukyo depart with O-toshi to make arrangements for the disposition of all matters regarding Kuraku's death. Then Koshin and Shintaro mourn the loss of Kuraku and weep bitterly together.

Presently the Shinnai** reciters, Chomaru and his wife, drop in on them; and from a sudden thought that occurs to Koshin the reciters are requested to sing a Shinnai hymn as a memorial service for their late friend. The curtain drops amid the elegiac notes of the hymn.

* * *

This drama was published in the magazine Chuo Koron (Central Review) in its issue of April, 1914, and first enacted on the stage in September of the same year at the Ichimura Theater. A representative work of the author under review, it is a contemporary play in one act, one of the group known as Kuraku-mono.

Kuraku-mono is the term applied to a series of dramatic pieces written by this playwright, which portray the life of theatrical entertainers of the Rakugo school. The series derives its unity from the fact that it constitutes plays representing a distinct phase of life and invested with the author's own peculiar taste. Thus, as shown in the foregoing summary, the present is a brief work whose central interest is the Rakugo reciter Kuraku, and which dramatizes the various development of the tale from the period previous to his becoming insane to the time which immediately follows his death.

A number of the same characters appear in the works of this series, the most important of which are Kuraku, Koshin and Enba, each of whom is separately cast as a hero. Also, the scenes are principally laid in small homes in the backstreets of Asakusa and the plays are for the most part done in one act.

Interrelated Companion Pieces

The series includes Enba to Kuraku (Enba and Kuraku), Shibarareta Kuraku (Kuraku in Fetters), Kuraku to Koshin (Kuraku and Koshin), Kyo-geinin (The Mad Artist), Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi (Death of Haikaitei Kuraku), Koshin to Enba (Koshin and Enba), and Koshin to Enba Gojitsu Monogatari (Koshin and Enba: A Memoir). Of these, Kyogeinin and Haikaitei Kuraku no Shi are significant as the most closely interrelated companion pieces.

The former is in three acts, its plot is relatively intricate for a Kuraku-mono, its background consists of the love affair between Shintaro, the scion of a distinguished family, and O-gin, its maid-servant, and Kuraku's madness is dealt with as the central factor, all of which combine to make this the source material, as it were, from which the tales of this series are drawn. The latter, as described in the foregoing summary, is concerned with Kuraku's death, and is the most consistent of all, thus constituting the representative work of the Kuraku-mono.

(To Be Concluded)

** A kind of Joruri, or Japanese ballad-drama, which is recited and sung with samisen accompaniment.

COAL OUTPUT BOOST SHOWS GOOD RESULT

Better Than Anticipated, Reports Cabinet Planning Board—Ration From March

The joint efforts of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Welfare to augment the production of coal during the "emergency wartime production period" of three months starting January 1 is resulting in greater than anticipated success, it was disclosed by the Cabinet Planning Board on Saturday, according to Domei.

Production in the first part of January totaled 88.7 per cent of the estimated 100 per cent which was increased to 101 per cent during the middle part of January and further augmented to 110 per cent by the end of the month, it was pointed out.

Details of the above increase were given as follows: Hokkaido, 103.8; Joban district or northeastern Japan, 139.7; Yamaguchi, 103.5; and Kyushu province, 113.4.

Planning Board authorities attributed the encouraging increase in production to the untiring efforts of mine workers and at the same time also stressed the necessity of public co-operation by economizing on consumption.

A ration system will be adopted in the distribution of coal to be effective from March, and necessary preparations are being made by competent authorities, it is further reported by Domei.

The distribution of coal under the ticket system will be exclusively undertaken by the Tokyo Coal Control Corporation which will be established by February 20.

Owing to an uneven distribution of coal, factories, hospitals and schools as well as families recently have been inconvenienced.

French Reds Sentenced

Transocean

PARIS, January 30.—Sentences ranging from six years' penal servitude to one year's imprisonment were pronounced by the Paris special court today against five persons charged with having been engaged in Communist activity.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 4)

ways upheld or exemplified. The best exemplar, however, of the universality of Bushido in Japan was seen in the revelation, which was made in the battle of 1877, or the so-called Saigo rebellion, when the wonderful fighting quality of the "plebeian" soldiers, pitted against the Samurai of Satsuma was revealed. It was a contest of warlike valor between the new Imperial soldiers, raised according to the law of general conscription promulgated in 1872, from among the common people, and the professional soldiers of the ancient Samurai prestige. Many a conservative Samurai had maintained that the "plebeian" soldier would never make a brave fighter, but this dictum was beautifully falsified not only in 1877 but by many greater battles since fought with foreign enemies.

Ignoble Past Glimpsed

Thus there is to be found in the heart of every son and daughter of Japan a deep-lying kernel of Bushido ideal, which however inconspicuous in time of peace, if it is nourished by proper discipline, will blossom into a noble defender of the State and a Samurai woman fit to be his mother or wife.

As regards the charge of commercial immorality levelled against Japanese tradesmen once upon a time, it was nothing but a reflection of the selfsame quality shown by the foreigners in Japan in the days of treaty ports and extraterritoriality. Foreign tradesmen operating in Japan in those days were unscrupulous exploiters of the worst type who, taking advantage of the ignorance and inexperience of the native businessmen in the game of international commerce, bled them to the limit. Naturally the victims sometimes tried to repay them in their own coinage, so that the foreign merchants here did not thrive as long or as successfully as they did elsewhere in East Asia where the victims were less subtle or less capable of retaliation.

But more thoughtful foreign critics like Aston, Mitford, Chamberlain and Hearn, who had deeply delved in the investigation of Japanese character or were better acquainted with the manners and morals of the common people, had different stories to tell about the moral fibers of the Japanese people at large.

(To Be Concluded)

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

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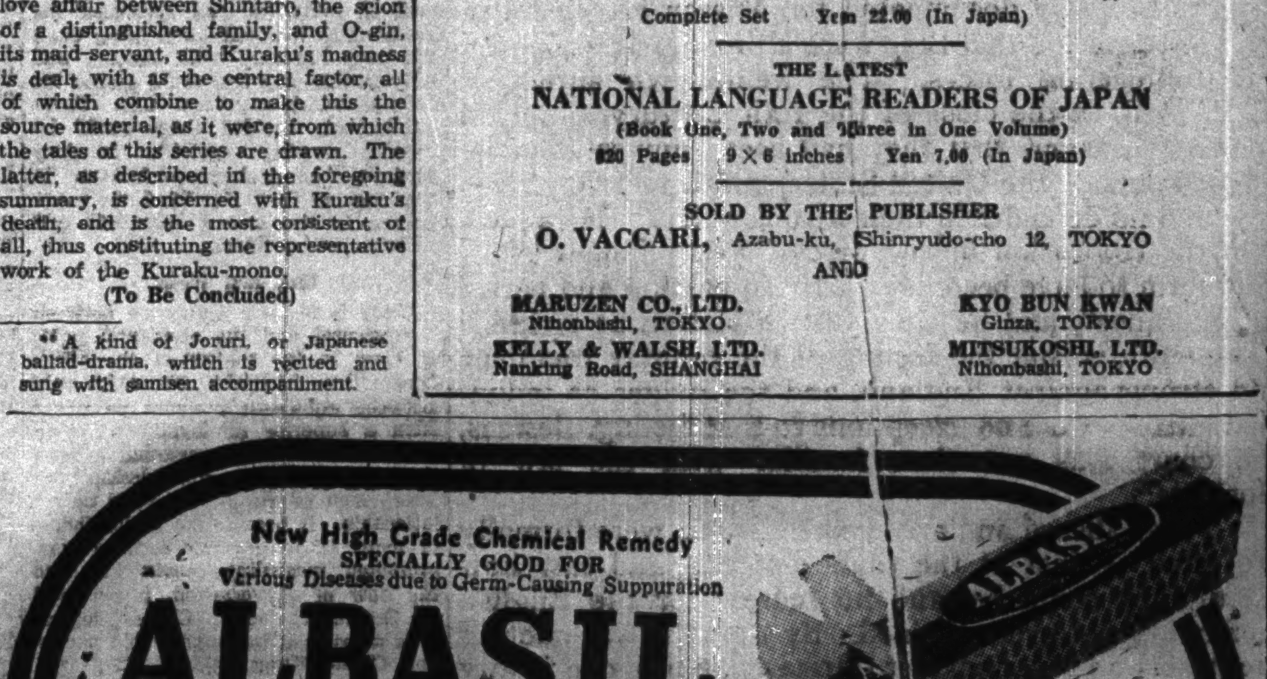

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942

How America and Britain Abolished Neutral Rights

Since 1914 we have all been familiar with the fact that a belligerent cuts off all trade with its enemy. It does not matter that goods are going to neutral ports and neutral consignees. The belligerent thinks that they will ultimately reach his enemy, and that is enough. He makes himself judge, witness and sheriff in one, and seizes what he wants. Something of the kind used to characterize the wars of a bygone and barbarous age; in the Sixteenth Century states used to try to interdict all trade with their enemies. But, with the progress of civilization, it became universally recognized by the Seventeenth Century that the trade with neutral ports must be left unmolested. An enemy's goods might indeed be seized, but everything else must pass freely. It did not matter how near the neutral port was to the enemy's territory, nor how easily and rapidly it might be carried thither. The neutral port and neutral ships resorting to it must be sacred.

How was this principle, universally accepted during the long and bitter wars of the 18th and 19th centuries, undermined? England was never well-disposed toward neutral rights. She insisted, against the better opinion of the French and Prussian jurists, that provisions might be captured as contraband, and that raw naval stores, such as tar, timber and hemp, might be contraband also. Since the essence of contraband was specialization for war, this pretension was vigorously resisted by all the best authorities. Raw materials are not "specialized". If the principle of specialization was once given up, anything and everything might be claimed as contraband.

Then, with regard to Blockade. If an enemy's port were beset by an adequate force, sufficient to make it dangerous to approach, anything approaching it could be captured, whether the cargo were contraband or not, and whether the ship were neutral or not. And Britain adopted the severe rule that the mere sailing for the blockaded port was enough to condemn the venture. France, and the Continent generally, waited until the blockade-runner arrived on the spot and attempted to pass the blockading fleet.

Thus there were two institutions, Contraband and Blockade. One authorized the seizure of warlike weapons, the other the seizure of anything which tried to enter a blockaded port. But neither of them affected in the slightest degree the communications of neutral ports, however handy for the enemy these might be. And until 1914 nobody suspected that this would be altered. Altered it was, so that now no one speaks any more of "contraband", but talks of the "blockade" of whole countries—a virtual blockade enforced by wholesale interference with the trade of neutral ports.

How did such a revolution come about?. It was craftily managed by Great Britain, utilizing an occurrence which took place in the American Civil War of 1861. It had previously been the great principle of Prize Law, accepted alike by Britain, the continental countries and America, that a neutral ship must be condemned "out of her own mouth". The captor's court was the judge and the captor was the prosecutor—he must not be witness as well. Captors' evidence was strictly excluded. The ship's papers—every scrap of writing found on board—and the sworn statements of the captain and crew were the only things the Prize Court could consider. The cargo was not examined at sea: the rule against the captor's opening boxes and barrels was extremely severe. What is called "search" was the search for papers and testimony. There was no "trial" in the ordinary sense of a conflict of evidence. The case was laid before the Judge on the ship's own admissions. So the affair was rapidly, cheaply, and impartially disposed of.

Now, all that has gone by the board. The new British Naval Prize Act of 1907—dead in the teeth of International Law—presumed to let in captors' evidence, and thus let in all kinds of miscellaneous suspicions. It forced on neutrals a prolonged, expensive and one-sided litigation, in every case; in which litigation they, as remote foreigners opposed by a powerful government, were at every possible disadvantage.

And why was this move adopted? Because the British Government desired to interfere with the trade of neutral ports.

For that purpose it desired to show that cargoes going to the neutral were really meant to go on to the enemy. And for that purpose it was necessary to let in captors' evidence and suspicions. So when the war of 1914 came, neutral ports were no longer safe ports. A vessel going admittedly to a neutral port was no longer safe. She and her cargo had to prove their innocence—and that meant delay, peril and ruinous expense (for a neutral's expenses are seldom reimbursed and never adequately so). How could the British manage to effect such a startling revolution, putting the world back in the 15th Century?

Because America had shown the way in 1861-5. Two or three cases decided by an ignorant majority (five to four) of the Supreme Court, against the opinion of their better-instructed colleagues, had condemned cargoes properly documented for Nassau in the Bahamas, on suspicion that they were ultimately intended for the Confederate forces. The well-known authority, T. E. Hall, at the close of the 19th Century, observed of those decisions that they had been "universally reprobated outside the United States, and would "probably now find no defender in their own country." He added, "On the confession indeed of one of the judges . . . they seem to have been due partly to passion and partly to ignorance", and he cites Justice Nelson as writing: "The truth is that the feeling of the country was deep and strong against England, and the judges as individual citizens were no exceptions to that feeling. Besides, the court was not then familiar with the law of blockade".

These absurd and arrogant decisions were formally protested against at the time—but England saw how useful they could be, and no redress for the English merchants was ever obtained. By 1899 she was quoting the American cases against Germany, in order to justify her interference with German vessels resorting to a Portuguese port with supplies alleged to be meant for the Transvaal. In 1907 she adopted her new illegal procedure of admitting captors' evidence. And in the war of 1914 she cast legality to the winds and treated her friend's ports as the ports of her enemies, and took upon herself to treat as contraband anything she chose.

In this way America and England together succeeded without effort in revolutionizing the Law of Nations and in abolishing the security of neutrals. It was a long step toward abolishing the status of neutrality altogether. If neutral territory is no longer safe for trade, it cannot remain safe from invasion and occupation.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Military Valor

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

I have said something about the broader and more fundamental causes which have nurtured the brave Japanese soldier. But Rome was not made in a day, neither was the Japanese soldier in a single generation. There is the background of history and tradition, going back many ages in the annals of the country, which we must study in order to grasp fully the secret of the fighting quality of the Japanese soldier.

The nearest key to the problem is found in the doctrine of "Bushido," which, together with "Samurai," has found its way into the lexicon of every modern language. It has been often alleged that Bushido was the code of the Samurai with which the plebeians—farmers, mechanics and merchants—had little to do, and this allegation has been as often cited to account for the imputation that common Japanese people, other than those of the Samurai class, were low in moral standards. It was a kind of proverb among the foreign critics of this country at one time that the Japanese merchants were very deficient in commercial morality while "the Chinaman's word is as good as his bond." That this was a fallacy founded on bad logic or superficial observation none will dispute today.

Samurai Teachers

The truth is that Bushido was the ideal not only of the Samurai but of the rest of the people down to women and children of all classes and conditions. Every middle-aged Japanese, a product of the Meiji era, will remember a time in his young days when there was the lingering old custom among the tradesfolk to place their daughters in the domestic service of Samurai families so that the girls might learn the manners and morals befitting a good wife. In point of wealth or material possessions many merchants were probably better off than Samurai of middling station, but the former entertained such high respect for the latter's sterling qualities—courage, honesty especially strong sense of duty and obligation, generally known as "Giri"—that they were not only willing but eager to trust them with their beloved daughters, just as the present-day parents will send their daughters to the so-called Brides' School for proper training as future wives and mothers.

'Plebeian' Samurai

The same was true about the farmers, or at least those better off among them. Besides, almost every farmer was in a way the descendant of some reputable Samurai who had flourished at one time or another in the past. Great historical campaigns such as were fought between the forces of Taira and Minamoto in the 12th century and those fateful battles fought all over Japan in the heroic period of the 16th and 17th centuries had caused a revolutionary social shake-up converting tens of thousands of men of all classes into warriors and throwing as many thousands of professional warriors into a state of roninhood to be degraded subsequently into peasants and tradesmen. There was hardly a farmer or tradesman in the latter days of Yedo who did not boast among his ancestors some warrior of high repute; or a Samurai or even a daimyo of great fief who did not trace his lineage to some humble tradesman or farmer. It is customary for historians to say that the great majority of Japanese peers of the old daimyo category were the descendants of adventurers of unknown origin who had sprung into fame during the heroic days of the Genki and Tensho eras (the latter 16th century).

So every son of Japan, no matter what his inherited social station is, has within him a nucleus of the soul of a Samurai. This is illustrated in the numerous stories of history and romance, universally known among the people, in which the deeds and characters of heroes and heroines of various social classes are described. Even in the romances of love and everyday life you see the ideal of Bushido al-

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Americans Pay Dearly For Roosevelt's War

To the Editor:

Since the American Government dragged its people into the fatal war of the Pacific, the majority have been compelled to pay enormous taxes. The tax rates, direct and indirect, have increased with the passage by the U.S. Congress of a huge war budget. As a result, the cost of living is becoming higher and higher, forcing the people in general to suffer inconveniences and sacrifices in their daily life. The more the American forces are defeated in the Pacific conflict, the greater becomes the burden of the American taxpayer.

Still worse, the American people are required to shoulder the heavy burden of the war expenditures not only of their own country but also of Great Britain. No wonder the Americans are groaning under the pressure of monetary obligations to other nations. It is still fresh in the memory of the American people that the twelve billion dollars which the British war-mongers squeezed from the Americans during the last World War have not been paid back yet. But they are again today paying heavily for British profiteers. What the Americans are paying for the British will never be paid back.

Greedy Winston Churchill will ask more and more of the American people and surely would like to have Roosevelt send more American soldiers abroad to safeguard British interests. The American people should know that nearly every cent they paid into the Treasury during the fiscal year of 1941 has been turned over to the British war funds. As far as the American war budget is concerned, more than 50 cents out of every dollar earned by the American worker will be used to pay for Mr. Roosevelt's war. It is likely that they will have to pay much more.

In addition to increased taxation, the American Government already has put a great deal of restriction on the necessities of daily life. American housewives are paying much more for their daily meals than they did last fall, and the prices of goods are bound to be higher.

The automobile is a necessity for the average American, but the entire automobile manufacturing industry in the United States has closed its assembly lines in accordance with Government orders. Not only that, pressed by a shortage of rubber resulting from the Japanese counter-blockade in the Southern Pacific, Undersecretary of War, Robert Patterson announced a program whereby more than 100,000 tons of raw rubber can be saved annually. Consequently, the American people must pay much higher prices for automobile tires than previously.

Sugar is another daily necessity, but Price Control Administrator Leon Henderson made public that the household consumption of sugar shall be curtailed to approximately three-fourths of a pound a week per person under the new rationing system. American women are complaining that they may have to wear cotton stockings instead of silk as the result of the Government ban on the silk trade. In addition, more than 75,000 workers have been put out of work in various silk factories. These instances are only a few of the wartime restrictions imposed on the American people.

It is apparent that the American people in general will increasingly have to taste the bitterness of war in every aspect of daily life. Their democratic way of living will be a thing of the past; the people will have a nominal voice in the Government, and Mr. Roosevelt will control almost everything held dear by the average American. Thus, the American people will see a radical change in their supplies as well as in their material life. The effect of the war will not end with them, however. Their sons and daughters will have to pay for the mistakes Mr. Roosevelt and his war-monger advisers have made.

T.H.

Tokyo, February 7, 1942.

Thinking Out Loud

With things picking up as they are, perhaps the girls will soon be able to get their fingernails out of the red.

Think only of yourself and others will soon forget you.

BRITAIN NOW FACING DIFFICULTY OF KEEPING PACE WITH TOTAL WAR

Contrary to Axis Powers, Scarcity of Labor, Supply Is Bottleneck and Cause of Headache

Berliner Boerzenzeitung

BERLIN.—In his recent speech in which Winston Churchill explained the necessity of an increased industrial and military effort of the British people before the House of Commons, he touched upon one of the most important problems of this war: The scarcity of the British labor supply and the abundance of human resources of the Powers which the British are fighting. According to Churchill's statements Great Britain's population numbers at present 46,750,000.

The population of the whole of Europe, according to an estimate of Witakers Almanac, totals 396,930,000. If the British are deducted from these, one will find that 350,000,000 Continental Europeans are facing 46,000,000 inhabitants of the British Isles. It does not matter in this connection how many of these 350,000,000 Europeans belong to countries which are actively participating in the war against Great Britain.

For this is the first total war in the history of mankind, and an affair which will only partly be settled by military encounters. It is of decisive importance, however, that for the effort of conducting this total war, the Axis Powers can dispose of the labor supply of the whole of Europe, i.e. the working capacity of 350,000,000 people. The British, on the other hand, do not even dispose of the seventh part of these forces in Europe proper.

Unable to Enlarge

The economies of the European countries no matter whether they are belligerent, non-belligerent, neutral, or occupied, are today developing into a homogeneous war economy—partly at least, thanks to the British blockade. While this process is taking place, the British are unable to enlarge their own war economic basis in Europe. Their efforts to gain in strength by a more intensive exploitation of their own overseas reserves and those of the Americans are still in an initial stage.

The great British Dominions, rich in raw materials, but sparsely populated, can only furnish a limited additional labor supply. They cannot without difficulty be adapted to the needs of a war economy such as Britain's war against the Continent requires. Even the human reserves of the United States cannot be compared with those of the European bloc.

Efforts to mobilize them for war purposes are meeting difficulties which Roosevelt is trying to master with dictatorial means, but which, nonetheless, are shaking the entire social and economic structure of American democracy, clinging to liberal ideals.

Not Surprising

It must not be overlooked either that all war economic forces, which the British start moving in overseas countries, are largely absorbed by efforts which Great Britain has to make in other parts of the globe because of its fatal policy of extending the war theater. Consequently, the war economic reserves of the British dominions and of the United States are available to England for its war with Europe only to a very limited degree. It is not surprising, therefore, if Churchill, in the third year of the war, already had to muster the last labor reserves of Great Britain.

Nobody who knows the tenacity of the British people is doubting that his call will be obeyed. The British who so far were proud of working less than any other nation, who despised any kind of sevices exacted by the Government, who ridiculed Germany's compulsory military service as much as the compulsory labor service, introduced by National Socialism, will certainly do their share, now that they recognize, that they are fighting for their existence not only with arms, but that the industrial effort counts just as much.

But what will be the final results. A mobilization of the last reserves only makes sense, if something can really be accomplished. But how can 46,000,000 people, even if they work day and night, ever hope to rival the working capacity of 350,000,000 people?

Efficient Workers

From this point of view one can understand the hopes which the British had placed on the Soviets joining their side against Germany and Europe. Did not the Soviet Union contain all the labor reserves which Great Britain was lacking at home and in its overseas empire? The first five months of the German campaign against the Soviet Union have dispelled these illusions.

Sixty-five million Russians, White Russians, Ruthenians, Poles, Ukrainians and other nations are already within the German lines. Thanks to their geographical position, i.e. their proximity to the rest of Europe, they are the most intelligent, the most reliable and efficient workers of the gigantic Soviet realm. Today they are about to become a part of the German war potential.

Working Capacity

Further millions are encircled in Leningrad, Moscow, and other towns by the German armed forces and are no longer available as labor reserves to the enemy. The remaining Russian millions, however, in particular those living in its Asiatic part, are of practically no account for the war economy of Great Britain and its allies. All that can be expected from them is that their working capacity will be sufficient to slow up the various phases of the Soviet retreat.

If Churchill states that Great Britain today employs a million more workers in the armament industry than at the end of the first World War, it only shows the seriousness, in order not to say hopelessness, of the British efforts. At that time, half of Europe was on England's side against Germany, the war machine of the United States was running in high gear, and one after the other of Germany's allies collapsed.

Without Reason

One would have to be simple minded to believe that this tremendous difference could be compensated by a million more workers in the British armament industry. At that time, however, Great Britain had almost won the war, while today Britain cannot even win a battle on minor theaters of the war, such as the Libya offensive, in spite of having prepared for it for more than six months.

The increased industrial efforts, to which Churchill is exhorting the British people, are therefore without rhyme or reason. They will not change the outcome of this war in the least. Their sole result might easily be an undermining of the physical resistance of the British people, which might deprive it of the strength to recover from the wounds of the war.

OLD CHINESE POETRY CALM AND REFLECTIVE

Basic Difference Seen Between Viewpoint of East and West

The pity of China's involvement in war becomes particularly apparent when one reads Chinese poetry and senses the calm, reflective introspective quality of its rational philosophy—a quality particularly apparent in China's great Augustan Age of poetry, the T'ang period (618-906)—says a writer.

In the third and fourth centuries the literary men revolted against the turmoil of court life and embraced the Taoist faith that one must bring one's self into harmony with nature, and only in this way one could escape the evils to which man was heir. These intellectuals decided they would be happier growing vegetables in their gardens than seeking preferment in Nanking, so they simplified their existence to the merest essentials and became semi-recluses.

East and West

There is a basic difference between the oriental and the occidental point of view in the matter of the affections. True friendship can exist only between equals—it becomes patronage from a superior or loyalty from an inferior—the Chinese regarded sympathetic, intellectual comradeship between men as the highest form of relationship. It became the major theme of many of their songs and, as wine promoted masculine conviviality and the flow of conversation, it occupied an important place in Chinese regard. It is mentioned in innumerable poems, and Ch'eng-Kung Sui expressed very neatly the idea of what constituted an enjoyable evening for the Chinese when he wrote:

> "I sent out invitations
> To summon guests.
> I collected together
> All my friends.
> Loud talk
> And simple feasting:
> Discussion of philosophy,
> Investigation of subtleties,
> Tongues loosened
> And minds at one.
> Hearts refreshed
> By discharge of emotion!"

Lament for Mistress

Notwithstanding the accent on masculine friendship, there were a few love poems that were in the occidental tradition, but they were, for the most part, before the Han dynasty. The Emperor Wu-Ti, when his mistress, Li Fu-jen died, wrote a lament that is a poignant and exquisite expression of loneliness:

> "The sound of her silk skirt has stopped,
> On the marble pavement dust grows.
> Her empty room is cold and still.
> Fallen leaves are piled against the doors.
> Longing for that lovely lady
> How can I bring my aching heart to rest?"

Tree of Poetry

The Chinese anticipated the Western World in so many ideas and discoveries that one cannot help wondering whether echoes of the Taoist insistence on a return to Nature did not inspire Jean Jacques Rousseau's thesis—so popular in Europe for a time—that man in a "State of Nature" was far finer than civilized human beings.

One Chinese critic in discussing the lyrical output of this period said:

"The tree of poetry took root with the Odes (the 300 poems current in Confucius's day, 551-479 B.C., which he considered best adapted to his social and ethical teaching), its leaves sprouted in abundance under the Han and Wei (the greatest creative period of Chinese poetry) but it was given to the Tangs to see its flowers and taste of its fruits."

While it is true that the Tang poetry was the most highly polished and formalized as to rules of prosody—it lu shih (modern style poems) employed 106 rhymes as against the 34 found in the ancient poetry called ku shih—it was not creative, and most of the poets of this period were content to rephrase and re-clothe in new forms the ideas of the early authors of the Han and Wei dynasties. They took, too, their note of Epicureanism from these periods and repeated interminably the advice to grasp pleasure while one may that one finds in Tzu-hou's charming second-century "song" of a young girl in search of mulberry leaves to feed her father's silkwoms who, lured by the loveliness of the fruit blossoms, broke off some branches.

The tree protests:

> "Lovely lady, I never did you harm;
> Why should you hate me and do me injury?"

To which she replies:

> "At the year's end the wind would have lashed your boughs,
> Your sweet fragrance could not have lasted long.
> Though in the Autumn your leaves patter to the ground.
> When Spring comes your gay bloom returns.
> But in men's lives when their bright youth is spent
> Joy and love never come back again."

Classical Tags

These scholarly T'ang poets started a worship of form, a passion for classical allusion that, as it increased, was to finally stifle Chinese poetry until it became a showcase to display the author's learning, not an instrument to express his emotion. The classical tags became overwhelming, and the average person could not read poetry without concordances and etymological dictionaries. The moon became the "silver dish," the "frozen wheel," or the "golden ring"; while the sun paraded as the "lantern dragon," the "crow in flight," or the "white colt."

ROMMEL'S ACHIEVEMENT IN AFRICA APPLAUDED

General Defeats Superior Enemy In Spite of Inferior Forces

Das Reich

On the morning of January 21 three German-Italian tank columns suddenly advanced from the area around El Agheila and dashed into the surprised ranks of the enemy. The following morning at 10 o'clock Agedabia was again in the hands of the Germans and on the following days General Rommel pursued the retreating enemy far into Cyrenaica. Up to January 26, the daring attack had netted 283 tanks, 127 guns, 563 motor cars and numerous prisoners. Thus the British were beaten for a second time near Agedabia in the course of one month, and this time it was a much more serious blow than at the end of December.

It is obvious that the British have not been able to reach their objective in North Africa. Not territorial gains but the annihilation of the German and Italian forces, had been the aim of their offensive, especially the desire to destroy the tanks of the Axis Powers. Today, almost three months after the British offensive started, the German-Italian tank units are livelier and their fighting strength greater than ever.

Brilliant Successes

That Rommel has gained three months' time, cannot be denied by his opponents either. These months were extremely important, for in the meantime Japan has entered the war on the side of the Axis Powers, the Japanese are standing before Singapore, and it is becoming problematical whether the African offensive can be continued at all in view of this menace. For Tripolis, if it had been lost, could be reconquered with Singapore, but not Singapore with Tripolis.

Rommel has achieved still more with his German and Italian troops which are competing with each other in bravery. He not only offered stubborn resistance with his numerically inferior forces, but he defeated both General Cunningham and Major-General Ritchie in decisive engagements. It is true that General Rommel had to demand the utmost efforts from his troops and that in critical hours he had to rely on the tenacity, courage and discipline of his soldiers to an extent seldom required by a general. This trust has been splendidly repaid. Wherever Rommel took up a defensive position, he checked the British, wherever he wished to withdraw, he shook them off, and wherever he attacked, he crushed them. Thus he deprived the British of the quick victory they had hoped for, and achieved the most brilliant successes the Germans and Italians have gained so far in Africa.

Ridiculous Reports

When Cunningham was relieved of his command, Churchill spoke of "Auchinleck's battle." This may be true as far as the ridiculous reports of British victories are concerned. But if the question is raised, whose leadership dominated the battlefield, the North African campaign has been entirely a one-man battle, that of General Erwin Rommel. With his German and Italian troops he gave a classical example of what bravery, courage, and fighting spirit can accomplish even in the face of a far superior enemy.

Fighting in the desert is not yet over and we are far from prematurely lavishing praises as the British do. But if we consider that so far General Rommel, under the most adverse circumstances, not only has added to the glory of our army, but prevented a far superior enemy from reaching its objective, we may hope that in the future, too, he will accomplish with his troops all that is humanly possible and even what is impossible.

Scientists Improve Popcorn

Popcorn that has a bigger pop and better eating quality is on the way, according to plant breeders. The new popcorn is a hybrid and is produced by the same methods used in breeding hybrid field corn. The extra pop and better quality are due to higher popping ratio, the scientists explain. Ordinary popcorn expands from 18 to 24 times its volume when popped, but some of the new hybrids expand as much as 30 times. Tenderness of the finished product increases with the popping ratio, so the consumer will prefer the new hybrids.

The merchant who sells the popped product also gets a break, because he gets more bags of popped corn from a bushel of corn. The farmer will like the hybrid because it is more productive.

New Invisible-Glass Apparatus

Glass which has such a sturdy "invisibility" surface that it can be handled generally without damage is being produced in a new apparatus. Lenses, or other pieces of glass which are to have their reflected glare removed, are placed in a large metal globe from which the air is evacuated. A small piece of magnesium fluoride then is evaporated by electrical heat. The vapor condenses on the glass surfaces, producing a glare-elimination film that is only 1/200,000 of an inch thick. Pieces of glass to be treated are placed in small metal frames and are stuck to the inside of the iron globe by small but powerful alnico magnets.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

HAIKAITEI KURAKU NO SHI

(Death of Haikaitei Kuraku)
(1914)

By ISAMU YOSHII

Part I

For all that he was a drunkard, Kuraku, the Rakugo* reciter, was really an interesting character, a sort of eccentric with a certain charm about him. But ever since the death of Shikun, a "woman of pleasure" to whom he took a deep fancy, his mind has become unhinged, and he now lies in a hospital, on the verge of death. There is a man called Koshin, and another named Enba, who are members of the same profession. Both have been congenial friends of Kuraku, and all three are middle-aged men who have associated with one another in intimate camaraderie for a long time.

With Koshin in particular Kuraku has been on terms of perfect understanding. Koshin has become disabled through blindness, left the stage, and now lives in retirement in his own home with a helpful wife who looks after his needs. So that the only one of this friendly group who is still sound and active is Enba, who has a weakness for wine. There is also a young man named Shintaro, an admirer of the art of Kuraku and his circle, who has favored them with his patronage. He is the young heir to a distinguished family and an undergraduate in the literature department of a university, but Kuraku's influence over him was such that he left home, taking with him his sweetheart O-gin, one of the family maid-servants. The two now live in the upper story of a tobacco shop, and maintain a friendly relationship with Koshin and his group.

One moonlight night in early spring all these people—with the exception of Kuraku—meet in the home of Koshin on the banks of the Sumida River in Asakusa, a downtown section of Tokyo. The time is the present.

House Is Neat

The place has the appearance of a backstreet, with a narrow road running in front of the lattice-door, beyond which stands a boat-house. The house is a neat, compact one, showing an interior that boasts two adjoining rooms, one a four-and-a-half-mat affair and the other of six mats with sliding doors between; also a large rectangular tea brazier, a cupboard, a small window in front that overlooks the river, and a lattice-door leading out of the vestibule a step below.

The curtain rises as Koshin's wife O-tatsu reads to him from an old romantic novel, the Furyu Shidoken Den.

O-tatsu ceases reading, and as the couple talk about the pitiful Kuraku and sink into a contemplative mood, Enba drops in on them with Ryukyo, another Rakugo entertainer of the intimate circle, saying that the two are on their way back from the hospital where they went to inquire into Kuraku's condition. A drinking party is begun with the little present of relishes the two have brought. Their talk ranges over a variety of things regarding Kuraku, whom they value highly and for whose plight they express genuine regret, Enba and Ryukyo reporting that he bared his thoughts quite volubly about Koshin, Shikun and Kichibei, that "viper and shadow of a man."

After their minds become confused with drink their talk turns to such amusing anecdotes as the blunder which Enba once committed when he intruded upon the privacy of Shintaro's temporary lodgings. Presently Koshin says thoughtfully, in a reminiscent mood, that the things which Kuraku used to say with a touch of madness have had the ring of truth; that he came to realize this only after he was stricken with blindness; that the world is full of humbugs and "death" is the only true fact. Then, as Enba and his companion comment one way and another on Kuraku's ravings which they had witnessed earlier in the evening and declare that the man was in high spirits, Koshin says in a deeply affected manner that he has now, somehow, come to feel an impelling desire to see Kuraku again.

Talks Megalomaniacal Outburst

At this point Shintaro drops in on them, and with the conversation becoming a renewal of reminiscences about Kuraku which takes on a pleasantly argumentative turn, the assembled group decides to make an evening of it with plenty of drinks; and a state of high conviviality is reached. They talk about Kuraku's megalomaniacal outbursts in which he imagined a war between the rich and the poor, donned a self-made helmet, and ran amuck as general of the army of the poor. Then they take their turns in singing Kuraku's favorite songs, and hail a mimic artist who has meanwhile drifted in, when O-gin enters with a letter from Kuraku addressed to O-gin's lover Shintaro.

Shintaro reads the letter to the group, a strange epistle of wandering fancies yet quite comprehensible in the circumstances, and in which Kuraku states that he will start "abruptly" on a journey with Shidoken—the hero of the novel Furyu Shidoken Den which he has been reading at the hospital and from which Koshin's wife read to her husband at the rise of the curtain. O-gin, when questioned about the matter, replies that the letter delivered to her by Kichibei, the "viper," and this worries them. At this moment Kuraku's sister O-toshi enters and reports

(Continued on Page 3)

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* A theatrical monologist who entertains his audience with lively tales full of native wit, sentiment and cliches. The Rakugo Theater has been in existence in this country since the Tokugawa period and possesses a distinct popular tradition, in contrast with that of the Kabuki, which is classical. A good deal of modern Japanese fiction, not to speak of the cinema, owes its peculiar charm to this tradition.